

**FBI**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 18

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## JAPAN

Sonoda Comments on Visit to PRC, N. Territories Issue	C 1	1/A6
Fukuda Denies Clash With Sonoda on PRC Treaty	C 1	1/A6
Canadian Foreign Minister Jamieson Meets With Sonoda	C 2	1/A7
Fishing Quota Talks	C 3	1/A8
Uranium, Soviet Satellite Discussed	C 3	1/A8
Atomic Energy Agreement Signed	C 4	1/A9
JSP Issues Appeal Following Soviet Satellite Accident	C 5	1/A10
Launching of Scientific Satellite Postponed	C 5	1/A10
Philippine Trade Talks End; Treaty Still Unrevised	C 5	1/A10
JCP Chairman Alleged Responsible for 1933 Murder	C 6	1/A11

## NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song Attends Third Day of Agriculture Congress	D 1	1/A12
Radio Quotes As-Sadat on Suspension of Political Talks	D 2	1/A13
Agreement Signed with GDR on Commodity Delivery	D 2	1/A13
Delegation Returns from GDR	D 3	1/A14
SRV Trade Delegation Departs Pyongyang 25 Jan	D 3	1/A14
DPRK Trade Delegation Leaves for India 25 Jan	D 3	1/A14
Anniversary of 4-Point Unification Proposals Noted	D 3	1/A14
NODONG SINMUN Article [14 Jan]	D 6	1/B3
ROK Accused of Intensifying Military Exercises	D 7	1/B4
NODONG SINMUN Assails ROK 'New Village Movement'	D 9	1/B6
NODONG SINMUN Attacks U.S. 'War Exercise' [25 Jan]	D 10	1/B7
Briefs: Kim Work Published; Documentary Films	D 11	1/B8

## SOUTH KOREA

Pak House Testimony Request Given 'Positive' Consideration	E 1	1/B9
Senate Staff Member Quoted	E 1	1/B9
President Pak Orders Study of Board on Workers' Wages	E 1	1/B9
ROK Official's Meeting with Mansfield Reported	E 2	1/B10
U.S., Philippine Help Sought in Mindanao Kidnapping	E 2	1/B10
Ministers Outline 1978 Economic Objectives	E 3	1/B11
ROK Will 'Actively' Seek Uranium Imports	E 5	1/B13
VRPR Cites N.Y. TIMES-CBS Poll on Carter	E 5	1/B13
TASS Comments on Pak Tong-son Questioning Noted [VRPR]	E 5	1/B13
VRPR Quotes TASS, Assails ROK-U.S. Command	E 6	1/B14
'Bellicose' U.S. Air Force Figure Visits ROK [VRPR]	E 6	1/B14
Seoul 'Begs' Guatemala's Support for Two Koreas [VRPR]	E 6	1/B14

## MONGOLIA

MPRP Adopts Resolution on Developing Competition F 11/C1  
[UNEN 21 Jan]  
MPRP Resolution on Virgin Land Development Anniversary F 11/C1  
Australian Ambassador Calls on Batmonh 19 Jan F 11/C1  
[UNEN 20 Jan]

## BURMA

Proposed UN Discussion of Soviet Satellite Crash Reported G 11/C2  
LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN Welcomes Teng Hsiao-ping Visit [26 Jan] G 11/C2  
VOPB Scores Government's Rice-Buying Policy G 11/C2  
Briefs: Ambassadors to Maldives, Poland; New CSSE Ambassador; G 31/C4  
Norwegian Shipbuilding Team; Coastal Freighters Launched

## CAMBODIA

Envoy in PRC: SRV Shelling Prevents Talks [AFP] H 11/C5  
Confession of SRV Soldier Captured in Svay Rieng H 11/C5  
Rice Workers Efforts To Defend Harvest Against Invaders H 21/C6  
Five Ambassadors Describe Conditions in Cambodia [AFP] H 41/C8

## LAOS

Kaysone Phomvihan 18 Jan Letters on Indochinese Unity I 11/C9  
To Le Duan, Pham Van Dong I 11/C9  
To Pol Pot I 21/C10  
Visit of Thai Food Aid Delegation Reported I 31/C11  
Souphanouvong, Phoun Sipaseut Greet Indian National Day I 41/C12

## THAILAND

Delegation Departs for Vientiane 24 Jan J 11/C13  
Arrival, Discussion Reported J 11/C13  
Details on Discussions [POST 26 Jan] J 21/C14  
Border With Laos, Cambodia Reopened [POST 26 Jan] J 21/C14  
Cabinet Approves Lao Ambassador, Agreement With EEC J 31/D1  
Kriangsak Addresses 25 Jan Armed Forces Parade J 31/D1  
Army Chief Stresses Need of Strong Defense J 41/D2  
VOPT Scores Planned U.S.-Thai Naval Exercise J 41/D2  
Denounces U.S. Ties J 51/D3  
Briefs: Rice Export Target J 61/D4

## VIETNAM

Radio Reports 25 Jan Press Conference on Border Issue K 11/D5  
Captured Cambodians, Documents Reported K 31/D7  
Further Radio Commentary Refuting 'Indochina Federation' Charge K 51/D9  
VNA Cites More World Support for SRV Border Stand K 61/D10  
Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan Greet Ceausescu on 60th Birthday K 71/D11  
Government Leaders Greet Australian Counterparts K 71/D11

Ton Duc Thang, Pham Van Dong Greet India's National Day	K 7	1/D11
NHAN DAN Praises India's Achievements Since Liberation [26 Jan]	K 8	1/D12
Party Nationalities Commission Holds National Conference	K 9	1/D13
7th Military Region Launches Campaign on Army Discipline	K 10	1/D14
Briefs: Netherlands University Delegation; State-Private Construction Company; Maritime Transport Corporation Activities; 1977 Southern Agricultural Tax	K 11	1/E1

## INDONESIA

Authorities Meet To Discuss Security Situation	N 1	1/E2
Panggabean: 'Under Control'	N 1	1/E2
Sudomo: 153 Students Involved	N 1	1/E2
AFP Details Sudomo Remarks	N 2	1/E3
Murtopo, Isnaeni Uphold Pancasila	N 3	1/E4
Newspapers Praise Security Measures	N 4	1/E5
Press Ignores Intellectuals' Statement	N 5	1/E6
Doronjski, Yugoslav Officials Meet Indonesian Counterparts	N 5	1/E6
Doronjski-Mochtar Talks	N 5	1/E6
Foreign Ministry Talks [TANJUG]	N 5	1/E6
Economic Talks [TANJUG]	N 6	1/E7
Arrival in Bali Reported	N 6	1/E7
Briefs: Ambassador to Malaysia; Ambassador to Tanzania;	N 7	1/E8
Ambassador to Hungary; Envoys Depart for Posts; Jordanian Ambassador; Nepalese, Belgian Ambassadors; French Loan; Danish Loan; Book Banned		

## PHILIPPINES

Marcos Lifts Political Detainee Voting Ban	P 1	1/E9
New Oil Purchase Agreement With PRC Under Discussion	P 1	1/E9
Marines Storm Moslem Rebel Stronghold [AFP]	P 1	1/E9

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## ASIA & PACIFIC

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## SONODA COMMENTS ON VISIT TO PRC, N. TERRITORIES ISSUE

OW260621Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said Thursday he believed a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty would be significant in that it could also be part of the United States' global strategy. The foreign minister made the remark in reply to a question at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council held at the Liberal-Democratic Party headquarters where he reported on his recent trips to the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

A high Foreign Ministry official explained later that by "the U.S. global strategy" Sonoda did not mean a military strategy but a more comprehensive one including politics. The official said the U.S. believes that friendly relations between Japan and China would contribute toward the security of Asia. "In this context, the U.S. welcomes a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty," he added.

Observers believe Sonoda's statement suggested that the U.S. global strategy had undergone a delicate change in the new world situation resulting from the U.U.-China rapprochement.

Sonoda also said he intended to go to Peking when the negotiations for the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship were resumed to make clear to the Chinese Japan's position on the treaty. This was the first time Sonoda had publicly made clear his intention to go to China as soon as the treaty talks were reopened. When Foreign Ministry sources recently revealed Sonoda's intention of visiting China, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda denied that the foreign minister had such an intention.

When another member of the council asked Sonoda whether the Soviet Union had really approved the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty, the foreign minister said it was not correct to say the Russians had approved such a treaty because their stand on the matter remained unchanged. "However," he said, "The Russians did not take issue with me when I told them Moscow should refrain from interfering in domestic affairs of Japan."

Sonoda disclosed that just before he left Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko told him the problem of the proposed Japan-Soviet peace treaty could be solved if the two countries discussed it often enough. Sonoda said he felt that some change had come about in the Soviet attitude toward the treaty and the problem of the return to Japan of the Soviet-held northern territories. "I was convinced after talking with the Soviet leaders that a package return of the four Soviet-held Japanese islands was not necessarily an impossibility," he added.

## FUKUDA DENIES CLASH WITH SONODA ON PRC TREATY

OW260625Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda flatly denied Thursday that he and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda were in disaccord over the question of concluding a peace and friendship treaty with China. "We are in perfect agreement," Fukuda told the Diet. Bunzo Ninomiya, a Komeito member of the House of Councillors, asserted that Fukuda was very cautious about resumption of the treaty negotiations with China, while Sonoda seemed enthusiastic. "It seems as if the prime minister were soft-pedalling the foreign minister," Ninomiya said.

Fukuda replied, "There is no difference of view on the matter between us. We are in perfect agreement."

The prime minister, replying to the same questioner, said he was confident that the government could hold down the inflation rate to 6.8 percent for fiscal 1978, beginning next April. He said he would not consider an income tax cut as a means of stimulating demand at home. "I would rather prefer increased spending on public works to a tax reduction," Fukuda said.

Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa, answering the Komeito questioner, said he had no intention to free the import of oranges, beef and citrus juice. Ninomiya had asked whether the government was planning to expand the import quotas for farm products.

#### CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER JAMIESON MEETS WITH SONODA

OW250057Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Jan 25 KYODO--Canadian Foreign Minister Donald C. Jamieson told his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda here Tuesday that his country highly appraised the series of trade measures taken recently by Japan to reduce its accumulating trade surpluses. The two foreign ministers met Tuesday evening for about an hour following Jamieson's arrival here for a 6-day official visit.

Sonoda explained that the economic measures worked out as a result of negotiations with the United States earlier this month were aimed at benefiting not only the United States but also Japan's trade partners on a global basis. He pointed out that the measures provided easier access to the Japanese market for such Canadian goods as maple syrup and Canadian whisky.

Both Sonoda and Jamieson said economic and trade ties between the two countries have been getting closer as a result of the Japan-Canada "framework" on economic cooperation concluded in 1976 when Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau visited Japan. The two foreign ministers agreed, however, that private-level economic relations between the two countries should be promoted with governmental assistance. Sonoda told Jamieson he hoped progress would be made in private-level talks on the Canadian-proposed export to Japan of its Candureactors and short-take-off-and-landing (STOL) aircraft and Japanese participation in the development of Canadian tar-sand development.

The Canadian foreign minister expressed hope that the two countries would establish a joint committee to promote bilateral trade like one Japan set up with the United States earlier this month. Sonoda replied that he would consult other government leaders concerned on the matter.

Touching on fishery problems, Sonoda and Jamieson expressed hope for earlier conclusion of negotiations currently under way on a fishery agreement between the two countries. Without such an agreement, Canada gave "unilateral permission" for Japanese fishermen to operate within its 200-mile exclusive fishing zone. But from this year, the two foreign ministers agreed that Japanese fishing operations off the Canadian Pacific and Atlantic coasts should be conducted under an agreement with a view to preserve fishery resources in the area.

Jamieson and Sonoda are scheduled to hold another round of talks Wednesday evening mainly on international affairs and problems concerning the revision of the atomic energy cooperation agreement between the two countries.

## Fishing Quota Talks

OW250059Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0022 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Jan 25 KYODO--Canada announced Tuesday it would seek reciprocal benefits in assigning catch quotas for foreign fishermen within its 200-mile zone rather than basing quotas on past catches. The announcement came at the outset of negotiations at the Foreign Ministry here on a bilateral fisheries agreement. Discussion of the details of a new agreement were carried over to Wednesday as the first day of talks was devoted to an exchange of ideas on the basic positions of the two countries.

The Canadian side said its stand on quotas would be profitable for a country like Japan whose past catches in Canada's 200-mile fishery zone were small. The Japanese side said it wanted to discuss the contents of the new agreement carefully, because the agreement would serve as a precedent for the fisheries pacts with other nations which establish 200-mile zones.

As for the determination of catch quotas, the Japanese urged that consultations on this issue be held in parallel with negotiations on the text of the new agreement. The Canadians, however, said they desired to take up catch quotas only after settlement of the new agreement was in sight. As a result, no agreement was reached on how to handle the issue of quotas.

## Uranium, Soviet Satellite Discussed

OW260039Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 26 KYODO--Canada is likely to notify Japan Thursday of its intention to resume its uranium supply to this country, suspended for about one year, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The officials said they obtained this impression during the second round of talks between Foreign Ministry Sunao Sonoda and his Canadian counterpart Donald C. Jamieson, who arrived here Tuesday for a six-day official visit.

At the meeting which lasted for about two hours, Sonoda told Jamieson Japan strongly desired continued uranium supply from Canada, the officials said. Jamieson's reply to this request was not immediately known. But the officials said they felt certain that Jamieson would give a favorable reply at Thursday's initialing ceremony after making consultations with his home government.

Jamieson thanked Sonoda for the Foreign Ministry's quick action in informing him of the fall in northern Canada of a nuclear-powered Soviet satellite, the officials said. Jamieson told Sonoda he had learned that his government immediately called the Soviet envoy in Canada to check on the incident.

The Canadian minister said that it came as a shock to Canadians that the Soviet satellite, launched in September, was carrying a nuclear power-pack. He said he well understood Japan's deep concern about the incident. Jamieson promised Sonoda that Canada will supply Japan with information his country obtained in investigation of the incident.

They also agreed that the two countries should maintain close contact with each other regarding the UN special assembly session on disarmament to be convened this spring.

## Atomic Energy Agreement Signed

OW261123Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 KYODO--Canada Thursday announced an immediate lift of its 1-year-old embargo on its uranium shipments to Japan. The announcement came from visiting Canadian External Affairs Secretary Donald C. Jamieson after a draft protocol for revision of the Japan-Canada atomic energy cooperation agreement was initialed.

The initialing took place between Tomohiko Kobayashi, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Affairs Bureau, and Joseph Stanford, director general of the Canadian External Affairs Department's Commercial and Commodity Relations Bureau. Kobayashi and Stanford headed their respective delegations to the third and last round of negotiations over the past week in Tokyo for the revision of the agreement.

Canada imposed the embargo in January last year following India's test detonation of a nuclear device, calling for stricter controls on Japan's use of the Canada-originating uranium.

In a prepared statement at the initialing ceremony, the Canadian foreign minister said, "This new protocol is more than symbolic since it is a concrete manifestation of our mutual concern about nonproliferation and our joint efforts to improve the existing international safeguards regime." Jamieson said that the agreement reached with Japan fully met Canadian policy objectives for the implementation of more stringent safeguards regime for Canadian uranium, equipment and technology. "I am pleased therefore to announce that shipments of Canadian uranium to Japan will be resumed immediately," he said. He also said the new agreement stipulated a safeguards regime which will "ensure that Canada will be able to cooperate fully in Japan's long term energy program and opens the real possibility of enlarging the scope of our cooperation to include the Candu reactor."

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, who also attended the initialing ceremony, said in his speech that he hoped, with the conclusion of the new agreement, Canada will cooperate in maintaining a stable supply of nuclear fuel for Japan. "I hope that you will understand our position regarding the use of nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes," Sonoda said.

According to a Japan-Canada joint press release, the principal features of the amendments made on the agreement are:

--Material subject to the agreement as amended may not be used for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon or for the furtherance of any other military purpose, or for the manufacture of any other nuclear explosive device.

--This undertaking and other provisions of the agreement will be verified in Canada by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and in Japan by the Government of Japan and the IAEA.

--The safeguards provided for in the agreement will cover:

A. All equipment and materials obtained pursuant to the agreement for the life of these items, and,

B. All nuclear material (uranium, [word indistinct], plutonium and heavy water) derived from items,

C. All technology obtained pursuant to the agreement including information relating to enrichment and reprocessing and information relating to Candu reactors.



--The nuclear material subject to the agreement shall not be enriched beyond 20 percent or reprocessed, and plutonium and highly enriched uranium shall not be (?stored), without the prior written consent of the supplying country. Japan is notifying the United States so that material of Canadian origin enriched in the United States can be tracked in such a way as to resolve certain administration problems resulting from the accumulation of controls.

--Items supplied under the agreement shall not be transferred beyond Japan or Canada without the prior consent of the other country.

--Appropriate measures of physical protection will be applied to ensure against diversion of nuclear material.

--Provisions for fallback safeguards are agreed upon by the two countries in case IAEA safeguards are not being applied.

#### JSP ISSUES APPEAL FOLLOWING SOVIET SATELLITE ACCIDENT

OW261109Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 KYODO--The Japan Socialist Party decided Thursday to urge the government, the U.S. and Soviet embassies here not to use radioactive equipment such as nuclear reactors in artificial satellites. The appeal followed the plunge of a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite to earth Tuesday.

The proposal calls for making public safety data on existing N-powered satellites as well as the Soviet Cosmos satellite which disintegrated and burnt up over Canada. The JSP also proposed setting up an international body to exercise surveillance over N-powered satellites. It urged the Japanese Government to appeal against all nuclear arms at the coming United Nations special General Assembly on disarmament scheduled for May.

#### LAUNCHING OF SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE POSTPONED

OW260639Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Uchinoura, Kagoshima Pref. Jan 26 KYODO--University of Tokyo rocket engineers at the space center here announced Thursday a two-day postponement of launching of the M-3H-2 scientific satellite from January 31 to February 2. The postponement was due to delay in checking of various instruments in the satellite.

#### PHILIPPINE TRADE TALKS END, TREATY STILL UNREVISED

OW260053Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 KYODO--Japan and the Philippines wound up their six-day working-level meeting here Wednesday without much progress made in their negotiations on the proposed revision of the Japan-Philippine treaty of amity, commerce and navigation. Officials told reporters, however, that an agreement could be reached during the meeting between the two parties on a one-year extension of the treaty, originally to expire on Friday, thus giving more time for negotiations on matters of revising the pact.

Revising of the treaty was proposed by the Philippines in June 1976 on the ground that the pact, signed 17 years ago, was outdated in today's world situation, particularly in regard to the north-south economic disparity problems. The two countries held three rounds of negotiations last year on the proposed revision but failed to reach any agreement on the issue. Detailed proposals of the Philippines regarding the revision of the treaty were not disclosed.

The Philippines, however, is understood to fear that the trade gap between the two countries in favor of Japan may become wider under the existing treaty. It is thus reportedly pressing Japan for favorable conditions on the treaty regarding exports to Japan of such goods as copper, sugar, bananas and pineapples.

The meeting was held between Japanese representatives led by Takehiko Nishiyama, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and a Philippine delegation headed by Pablo R. Suarez, Jr. assistant secretary for economic affairs.

#### JCP CHAIRMAN ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE FOR 1933 MURDER

OW260431Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0028 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Jan 26 KYODO--Satomi Hakamada, expelled former vice chairman of the Japan Communist Party's Presidium, has claimed that Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the party, was responsible for the killing in December 1933 of Tatsuo Obata, a suspected police informer. Hakamada made his accusation in the latest of his series of articles entitled "Kenji Miyamoto, Yesterday's Comrade," carried in the January 26 issue of the weekly SHUKAN SHINCHO.

In connection with the alleged "lynching" of Obata, Miyamoto had consistently taken the stand that the authorities had sent spy provocators into the Communist Party to engage in activities to destroy the party before the war when the party was unlawful. He had claimed that questioning of spies was conducted by the party as a matter of legitimate self-defense and that Obata, unfortunately, had died.

Miyamoto also had maintained that even the authorities at the "dark" trial conducted before the war were forced to admit that Obata's death was not due to murder. Although the incident already has been settled legally, observers believe latest "testimony" of Hakamada will again focus attention on the "lynching" incident.

Hakamada described in detail circumstances leading to the death of Obata. In his article published in the previous issue of the weekly, Hakamada hinted that Obata had been murdered, saying that Miyamoto firmly pinned down the upper part of the body of Obata who was lying face down. In the latest article, Hakamada clearly wrote that Miyamoto was responsible for Obata's death.

Hakamada further wrote that in investigations conducted by the secret police and in testimonies before court, he had made various statements in an attempt to help Miyamoto. As a result, he claimed that both he and Miyamoto managed to escape being accused with the crime of murder.

Meanwhile, the JCP refuted Wednesday the accusation made by Hakamada. It said that Hakamada's statements indicate that he is morbidly distracted, bitter over the fact that false rumors spread by him have been thoroughly crushed.

## KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS THIRD DAY OF AGRICULTURE CONGRESS

SK260424Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, January 26 (KCNA)--The third-day sitting of the National Congress on Agriculture was held on January 25.

The congress is continuing its work amid the great joy of the attendants who discuss the country's farm work, receiving the kind teachings of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and amid their surging determination to bring about another great upsurge in this year's agricultural production by fully applying the great chuche-based farming method.

Prior to the discussion at the third-day sitting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, saying that he would convey a heartening news to the attendants of the congress, introduced and highly appreciated the feats of the builders who carried out their assignments ahead of others in the important section of the projects to supply water to six counties on the west coast of South Hwanghae Province from Unpa-ho Lake which was built last year. He extended thanks to them in the name of the Central Committee of the party and the congress.

Then the floor was taken by many functionaries in the agricultural domain. They unanimously spoke in an emotion-charged tone of the great joy of reaping bumper crops every year despite the adverse influence of the cold front thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, deeply analysed and summed up the successes and experiences gained in the course of applying the chuche-based farming method last year and sincerely exchanged their views on scientific and technical problems to be solved without fail to do farming well this year.

Discussed mainly at the congress were problems arising in fully meeting the demand of the chuche-based farming method and ways to successfully overcome the ever growing influence of the cold front and reap a high and stable harvest of grain.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song supported all the good experiences gained by our agricultural working people last year in overcoming the influence of the cold front and applying the chuche-based farming method, explained them in detail scientifically and technical and gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guiding compass in overcoming the fretful weather conditions and doing farming on a scientific and technical basis.

The attendants of the congress received with deep emotion from beginning to end the kind instructions of the great leader who directed deep attention to the matters and views raised in the speeches and taught in detail what were good things to be actively generalized and what were the reserves yet to be tapped and scientific and technical problems to be solved in the future.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song heard a report about the fine success of No 3 workteam of the Unsan cooperative farm in Taetan county which reaped a rich harvest of maize by actively mechanizing farm work and irrigating dry fields well by use of underground water and is now vigorously advancing with the goal to produce over 12 tons of maize per chongbo this year in the fields where work is mechanized, and sent thanks to the members of the workteam.



It was announced at the congress that the members of the Sogok cooperative farm in Sinhung county and other agricultural working people in South Hamgyong Province and the workers of the Hungnam fertilizer complex and other workers in South Hamgyong Province proposed to send messages of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the National Congress on Agriculture.

It was also introduced that various rubber goods, vinyl chloride and vinyl chloride goods needful for agricultural production and farm machines, various farm machine accessories, small farm tools and other materials for farming were sent as a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the National Congress on Agriculture by the workers, technicians, office employees and three-revolution team members of the Pyongyang rubber factory, the February 8 vinalon complex, the Hamhung tractor accessories factory and the Hamhung tire factory and the students of ten senior middle schools in Samjiyon county.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly appreciated the workers, technicians, office employees and three-revolution team members of the Pyongyang rubber factory, the workers, technicians and office employees of the February 8 vinalon complex, the Hamhung tractor accessories factory and the Hamhung tire factory and the students of the senior middle schools in Samjiyon county who set a fine example in assisting the countryside and extended thanks to them in the name of the central committee of the party and the congress. Each time the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly appreciated their successes, the entire attendants of the congress, infinitely moved by his words, evinced their unshakable determination to demonstrate once again the superiority of the socialist rural economy system of our country and the great vitality of the chuche-based farming method by effecting a new innovation in this year's farming.

The congress continues.

#### RADIO QUOTES AS-SADAT ON SUSPENSION OF POLITICAL TALKS

SK260217Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0008 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] According to a report, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, in a speech before an extraordinary session of the People's Assembly on 20 January, attributed the suspension of the recent Egypt-Israel political talks to the Israeli refusal to surrender occupied Arab territories.

Noting that Israel still clings to old expansionist policies, he demanded that Israel withdraw from all the occupied territories and said he saw no reason for the Israeli insistence on maintaining 20 Jewish settlements on the Sinai Peninsula even after peace is restored.

He also said that Egypt warned Israel of war if the latter persists in maintaining Jewish settlements on the Sinai Peninsula and stressed: Even if Egypt has to fight to the end against Israel, I will not give up an inch of Egyptian land.

#### AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR ON COMMODITY DELIVERY

SK260356Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, January 26 (KCNA)--An agreement on commodity delivery between the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Government of the German Democratic Republic for 1978 was signed in Berlin on January 20, according to a report.

The agreement was signed on our side by Pang Taw-yul, head of the government trade delegation of the DPRK, and on the GDR side by Kurt Fenske, head of the government trade delegation of the GDR.

#### Delegation Returns From GDR

SK260357Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, January 26 (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Pang Tae-yul returned home on January 24 by plane after its visit to the German Democratic Republic.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Sok-chin and other personages concerned and staffers of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

SRV TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS PYONGYANG 25 JAN

SK260352Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here on January 25 by train after its visit to our country.

The delegation was seen off at the railway station by personage concerned Han Su-kil and Le Trung Nam, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to our country.

DPRK TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR INDIA 25 JAN

SK260404Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of our country left here on January 25 by plane for a visit to India.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by personages concerned and J.T. Kallukaren, Indian ambassador to our country.

ANNIVERSARY OF 4-POINT UNIFICATION PROPOSALS NOTED

SK251030Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0031 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 25 January article: "Let Us Open the Door to Reunification by Pooling the Might of All Patriotic Forces and Removing the Barriers Between South and North"]

[Text] One year ago today at the joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations which was held in Pyongyang, a measure to expedite the nation's independent and peaceful reunification and to overcome the nation's permanent division and danger of war was discussed and a four-point proposal for national salvation adopted. Marking this day, our people seethe with new determination to smash the schemes of the splittists within and without through the nation's united effort, thus realizing the divided fatherland's reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: To reunify the divided fatherland as soon as possible is the greatest, long-cherished desire of all the Korean people, and this becomes a more urgent requirement with the passage of time.

Our party and government consider the fatherland's reunification the greatest national task since division, and have vigorously struggled to achieve it under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party's policy for resolving the nation's reunification problem by peaceful and democratic means--based on the principle of independence--our policies for achieving the fatherland's development and our great efforts to implement such policies are well-known to the world. In particular the three principles and 9-point policy for fatherland reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a driving force for settling the country's reunification problem.

In spite of our persistent efforts, due to the schemes of outside forces which do not wish our reunification and to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, we face grave obstacles on the road to reunification. In recent years the serious situation, the danger of war and the permanent division caused by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's treacherous maneuvers urgently necessitated a countermeasure for national salvation. Under present conditions where the splittists' schemes, hindering the country's reunification, are more than ever on the increase, the joint meeting was clearly an historic one held to eliminate obstacles to reunification and to discuss a national salvation measure embodying the three principles and 5-point policy for fatherland reunification as advanced by the great leader.

The joint meeting advanced a 4-point proposal for achieving grand unity between the socialist forces of North Korea and the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea to realize the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification; to alleviate tension between the North and the South; to eliminate the danger of nuclear war; to eliminate the source of national discord; and to create an atmosphere for national unity and for the convocation of a North-South political conference of representatives of political parties, social organizations and people from all walks of life in the North and South, in order to discuss these issues.

The joint meeting also adopted a letter to the political parties, social organizations and people of all strata in South Korea and to overseas Korean residents.

The 4-point national salvation proposal advanced by the joint meeting is not only a new and realistic proposal reflecting the country's urgent situation, but also a patriotic one for a solution to the nation's internal matters using national efforts. The proposal is also a reasonable one, acceptable to all who oppose war and division, and a just one reflecting the nation's desire for peace and peaceful reunification.

The joint meeting's proposal, which elucidates a national salvation measure to eliminate the nation's misfortune and to open a new way to reunification, has won enthusiastic support from all Korean people, including those Koreans residing overseas, and the world peoples who treasure national independence and sovereignty, democracy and peace.

Under the current grave circumstances of increasing danger, when Korea's national division may be frozen, as well as heightened tension, a reliable guarantee for peace, opening the road to this country's independent and peaceful reunification, cannot be found outside a church-based national effort to firmly unite all patriotic forces at home and abroad.

The country's reunification has not yet been realized, despite the fact that all patriotic forces actively support the joint meeting's proposal and aspire for its realization. This fact is totally a result of the traitor Pak Chong-hui clique's scheme. The puppets, driven into a quandary with the release of the joint meeting's proposal, have perpetrated all sorts of schemes to obstruct its realization.

The South Korean puppets who seek security by solidifying the nation's division are not only dampening the people's desire for fatherland reunification, but also aggravating North-South relations by hampering mutual approaches and contacts with an emphasis on anticommunism, and by asserting that division is better than a reunification and that the latter will not be realized in our generation.

They are further accelerating war preparations under the cloak of defense against the threat of southward invasion. When everyone longs for peace and peaceful national reunification, the Pak Chong-hui clique increases its puppet armed forces and brings into South Korea new operational materiel. Concentrating military forces along the military demarcation line, they repeatedly conduct military provocations against the northern half of Korea and heighten tension around the military situation. The puppets, in order to eliminate all factors hampering implementation of their schemes for division and war, have increased the police and intensified intelligence activities.

They have also rudely arrested the patriots and democratic figures from all walks of life and demand democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification. They have tortured them, placed them on trial and finally murdered them. The fact that the Pak Chong-hui clique consistently drags in external powers, including the United States, by imploring for military and economic assistance and begging for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea, further complicates the situation. This shows that unless the national salvation measure is jointly adopted, the situation in South Korea may result in endless division of the people, leading further to an unforeseen, grave situation.

It is true that the national salvation plan advanced forth by the joint conference continues to have a magnificent, realistic significance in preventing our people's eternal division and in expediting the fatherland's peaceful and democratic reunification. But in order to terminate the people's division and to achieve the divided fatherland's reunification, the great federation of socialist forces in the North and patriotic and democratic forces in the South must be established as the joint conference has proposed.

Today, while the divisive scheme by the splittists within and without intensifies, the unity of all patriotic forces, both in the North and South, is more than ever desirable. The great unity of socialist forces in the North and the patriotic and democratic forces in the South, under the banner of the fatherland's reunification, will repel the "two Koreas" scheme of the splittists and will attain the great national task of fatherland reunification.

Removal of tension in Korea is a prerequisite to peaceful settlement of the problems relative to reunification. As long as tension continues between North and South Korea and danger of war exists, peace cannot be guaranteed and peaceful reunification will not be achieved. The fact that foreign troops are stationed in South Korea and that the North and the South confront each other militarily are factors hampering the fatherland's reunification, threatening peace and heightening tension. U.S. troops must be withdrawn from Korea and the military confrontation between North and South must cease.



Only under these conditions can there be a reliable guarantee of peace and can the fatherland's reunification be peacefully realized.

For this, a basis for national unity must be provided and democracy must be guaranteed in South Korea. The only purpose of South Korea's barbarous and reactionary policies is perpetuation of the people's division.

The restraint of the South Korean people by the fascist splittists must be terminated and freedom of the press, assembly and ideology should be guaranteed. In addition all patriots, democratic figures and people who are innocent and detained without reason must be released and the anticommunist racket stopped.

The democratization of South Korean society and termination of the reactionary rackets will create an atmosphere of unity and provide opportunities for political negotiations between North and South Korea. Realizing the 4-point proposal embodying the three principles and 5-point policy for fatherland reunification is an urgent matter which should not be delayed. All people who love the nation, wherever they are, should unite and begin the national salvation task to attain fatherland reunification.

If all forces at home and abroad, in the North and the South, are united to realize the 4-point national salvation proposal and repel the divisive plot by the splittists, our fatherland's reunification will certainly be achieved.

#### NODONG SINMUN Article

OW141615Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 14 (KCNA)--To put an end to the division of Korea and achieve her reunification at an early date is an urgent task of our people and the time that brooks no delay, stresses NODONG SINMUN January 14 in an article.

The article says: The question of the reunification of Korea is a pressing one which requires an early solution not only in realizing the complete liberation and independence of our country but in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Only the reunification of Korea can put an end to her people's misfortunes and agonies caused by national division, can eliminate the root-cause of disputes and preserve and consolidate peace and security in this part of the world".

As the great leader has taught, only the reunification of Korea will make it possible for our people to get rid of the misfortunes and agonies caused by the national division and achieve the complete liberation of the country and to eliminate the root cause of disputes and preserve and consolidate peace and security in Korea and Asia and, further, throughout the world.

The bisection of the territory, first of all, obstructs the complete liberation and independence of our country and leaves a big blot on the dignity and honour of our nation, the article says, and continues: The misfortunes and disasters caused by the division are felt by every family and every people. The division imposes greatest national misfortunes and tragedies upon the South Korean people in particular.

Only when the reunification of the country is achieved at an early date can our people live proudly as an independent and free nation on the countrywide scale and exalt their honor and dignity all over the world.

Pointing out that the achievement of the reunification of our country is also the cause of preserving and consolidating peace and security in Asia and the world, the article stresses: If a clash breaks out in our country, it will undoubtedly exert a great influence on the situation of Asia and the world.

As the criminal manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets are zealously encouraged by the foreign forces of aggression, who persist in aggressive acts in Korea, the danger of tension being heightened and peace disturbed is increasing in Korea.

Noting that there is no reason or ground for our country to remain divided, the article stresses: In every respect our country must not be kept divided but be reunified. Those who oppose the reunification of the country and want its division are none other than the foreign imperialists and the handful of puppets, the article remarks.

Referring to the invariable stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on reunifying the country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle, the article emphasizes: The important thing in achieving the country's complete reunification is to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and realize national unity.

The article says: Today the North and South have different sociopolitical systems and people with different ideas and religious beliefs are living there. Under this condition to realize national unity first is the most correct way of firmly uniting people of all strata in the North and South who love the country and the nation under the banner of reunification, rejoining the blood vessel of the nation and achieving the complete reunification of the country by its united efforts.

The United States must withdraw all its troops, weapons and equipment from South Korea. This is a prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, our country's reunification will be achieved independently and peacefully on a democratic principle by the united strength of the entire Korean people in the North and South.

#### ROK ACCUSED OF INTENSIFYING MILITARY EXERCISES

SK201000Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0415 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "The Pak Chong-hui Puppet Clique's Provocative War Rackets Are Being Further Bared"]

[Text] The great leader comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: "Enemies are strengthening their aggressive schemes against the northern half of the republic and are seeking the chance to invade it." The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's provocative scheme for a new war has further intensified at the outset of the new year.

Entering the new year, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has kicked up a war provocation racket, including a maneuver involving movement of armed men over a long distance by mobilizing puppet troops. In this maneuver, commanded by war maniacs, even military aircraft were mobilized and gunfire was heard everywhere. The puppets frantically kicked up a racket of playing with fire, shouting "quick annihilation at the initial stage of war" and the like.

Prior to this the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique conducted a provocative anti-aircraft firing exercise in the frontline area near the military demarcation line by mobilizing puppet army troops. In that exercise the war maniacs indiscreetly fired at random into the skies, clamoring about "strengthening air defense posture", "improving anti-aircraft firing tactics" and the like.

On the same day the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique also concocted various war exercise rackets with other puppet army units. It conducted a landing operation exercise with a puppet naval unit and an air attack exercise with a puppet air force unit. Thus the puppet clique was indiscreetly and recklessly playing with fire.

while mobilizing the puppet armed forces in these criminal new war rackets, the Pak Chong-hui clique frequently conducted so-called joint military exercises with foreign troops. In the middle of October of last year the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique conducted the war racket of a ROK-U.S. joint landing operation exercise named Ssangyong Exercise No 2 on our country's East Sea. This war racket, the largest joint exercise, included a landing unit of the U.S. 7th Fleet, the U.S. Marine landing group stationed on Okinawa, U.S. airplanes from Japan and other areas, puppet naval ships and the puppet air force. Even foreign reporters revealed that this criminal war exercise racket was without doubt designed to test the capabilities for joint landing operations and fire support against the northern half of the republic. Because this frenzied criminal racket lasted nearly 10 days, the east sea and sky were enveloped in flames and smoke and coastal areas where landing operations were conducted were literally reduced to shambles.

Prior to this aggressive and criminal joint landing operation, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which constantly kicks up all forms of war exercise rackets--such as attack, firing, bombing, airborne and guerrilla exercises--had conducted a joint anti-submarine operation, mobilizing U.S. and South Korean naval units and airplanes.

These indiscreet war exercise rackets, designed to heighten tension in our country, are not limited to those just mentioned. Not long ago the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique kicked up another criminal war exercise racket, named a joint army-government-civilian civil defense exercise, in Muan county, South Cholla Province. The rascals forcibly mobilized puppet army units, puppet government employees, students and even innocent citizens in the county for such rackets as the counter-chemical warfare drill, fire fighting drill, air raid shelter drill and even a drill for tending to casualties.

The rascals also kicked up such criminal war exercise rackets in Yosu, Seoul and many other areas in South Korea.

It is by no means accidental that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique frantically foments such criminal war exercise rackets throughout South Korea. This is a vicious scheme intentionally to heighten tension in our country and to dampen the mood of fatherland reunification which increases daily among the South Korean people. This is also a vicious scheme to freeze the country's division and to realize the Pak Chong-hui clique's sinister ambition for long-term tenure in office by further strengthening the fascist oppression of the South Korean people.

However, the more the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique runs wild, triggering a new war and running counter to the trend of the times, the more certain is its downfall. At the same time the rascals' scheme cannot escape the people's stern punishment.

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS ROK 'NEW VILLAGE MOVEMENT'

OW161649Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 16 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN recently carried an article head-lined "So-called 'New Village Movement' Is Criminal Manoeuvre for Propping Up Military Fascist Terror Rule".

It says: The South Korean puppet clique are kicking up quite a row in the frantic "new village movement," a reactionary "government"-sponsored movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "The South Korean reactionaries are further intensifying their fascist suppression of the South Korean people and patriots to perpetuate the split of the nation and gratify their wild ambition for long-term office and committing without hesitation treacherous acts of selling off the country and the nation".

The "new village movement" noisily advertized by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a most reactionary and anti-popular anti-"communist" "government"-sponsored movement designed to reinforce the "yusin" ("revitalization") fascist dictatorial system, step up war machinations at an accelerated pace, justify their fascist repression and plunder of the people and their flunkeyist treacheries and nation-splitting manoeuvres and thus maintain the military fascist dictatorship and realise their wild ambition for long-term office.

Saying that the "movement" is aimed, first of all, at paralyzing the class consciousness of the South Korean people and their fighting consciousness and reducing them to lifelong slaves unconditionally obeying them, the article continues "This is clear from the fact that the puppets urge the people to abandon the "schematism of confrontation" advocating struggle and do work with sincerity and even promote worker-employer "cooperation" and "unity", arguing that the South Korean people themselves are to blame for their daily worsening living conditions.

But the South Korean people are no to blame for their miserable life. It results from the system of South Korean society which serves a handful of exploiting classes. The vices of "the rich getting richer and the poor poorer" are past endurance.

Facts vividly show that the "new village movement" of the puppets is an anti-popular movement intended to reduce the people to meek sheep obeying them uncomplainingly by paralyzing their class consciousness and sapping their fighting capacity.

Saying that the "new village movement" is a means of putting fresh muscles into the system of fascist dictatorship and cracking down upon the people more harshly, the article goes on:

The puppets established new repressive tools under the veil of the "new village" in all parts of South Korea and implanted there their hirelings of worst type with the powers of police under the name of "chiefs of the new villages", built concentration villages and posted there those who received special training. This is an irrefutable proof of their suppressive manoeuvres to regularly watch, grasp and control the slightest movement of the people.



The whole course of the "new village movement" forced by the puppets is a course of the establishment of a repressive system for putting a noose of dictatorship around the neck of the South Korean people.

Pointing out that the "new village movement" is a treacherous drive for hastening the war preparations and dividing the country and the nation into two forever, the article goes on: Under the slogan of "new village" the puppets stage one ridiculous function after another for feverish "anti-communist" propaganda in towns and countryside, at factories and schools, and in streets and villages.

This is, in the final analysis, aimed at obstructing the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification, the unanimous desire of the nation, and perpetuating the split of the nation by inciting the consciousness of national confrontation and strengthening "anti-communist education" among the South Korean people.

Through the "new village movement," the puppets have established a military mobilisation system in towns and countryside, schools and organs, under which they drive the young and middle-aged people into military training and mobilize the people in building and expanding military roads and harbours and other military setups.

The "new village movement" is a pillage movement for further intensifying the exploitation and plunder of the South Korean people, the article notes, and continues: The "new village movement" of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is, to the core, an anti-popular, anti-national movement run through with deception, falsehood and reactionary nature in its purpose and content, its objects and scope and in its methods and actual results.

Such anti-popular drive as the "new village movement" can never improve the conditions of the South Korean people. The reactionary social system in South Korea must be overthrown, if the South Korean people are to live a worthy life, freed from all misfortunes and sufferings.

NODONG SINMUN ATTACKS U.S. 'WAR EXERCISE'

OW251109Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 25 (KCNA)--The U.S. Marine Corps and its Air Force units stationed in Japan, have staged an "emergency mobilization exercise" at an "emergency call" in the Iwakuni Base in the western region of Japan near Korea and in Okinawa from the night of January 17, according to reports.

"Midway" and "Coral Sea," carriers of the Seventh Fleet, have reportedly participated in this war exercise which continued for 8 days. The Defence Agency authorities of Japan admitted that it is "an emergency mobilization exercise in a simulated case of emergency on the Korean Peninsula".

NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that this war exercise shows that another plot is brewing behind the signboard of "troop pullout" from South Korea. It continues:

It cannot be construed otherwise than that this war exercise pursues the design to deliberately aggravate the situation in Korea and thereby get something. The United States tries to keep its troops in South Korea and have a hold on South Korea forever and realize the "two Koreas" plot by "strength" and, further, attain its aggressive

design on the whole of Korea. To this end, they need the maintenance of tension in Korea and hasten war preparations, clamouring about "emergency" and so on.

The "emergency mobilization exercise" in Iwakuni and Okinawa reveals that the U.S. bases in Japan are reorganized and their combat functions strengthened under the pretext of coping with an "emergency" in Korea, the commentary notes, and goes on:

This bespeaks that the armed forces are massed around Korea under the signboard of "troop pullout" from South Korea and a posture is being completed to hurl them into South Korea at any time. What merits particular attention in the war exercise is that main emphasis is put on training for prompt dispatch of large armed forces to the combat area from the sea and sky in case of an "emergency" in Korea and importance attached to strengthening the attack capacity by aircraft carrier.

The commentary goes on: Synchronizing with the war exercise, problems of use of bases in Japan and joint operation in case of an "emergency" in Korea were discussed at the "tenth working-level meeting on U.S.-Japan security" held in Hawaii. After it was decided some time ago to establish the "South Korea-U.S. joint command" in South Korea, a decision was adopted recently to give large military "aid" to the South Korean puppets.

This indicates that the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is being further strengthened to obstruct the reunification of Korea and realize a wild design on Korea. The outside forces' interference and war policy keep the tension alive in Korea and pose a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world.

The United States must take its hands off Korea and withdraw all its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session, stresses the commentary in conclusion.

#### BRIEFS

KIM WORK PUBLISHED--Pyongyang, January 13--The "Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea" of Japanese youth recently issued journal STUDY OF KIMILSONGISM No 4, its organ, according to a report. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is printed in place of honour in the journal. It carries with due respect the following teaching of the great leader: "The chuche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and it is a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role". The journal contains the full texts of the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "On Progressive Democracy", "On Building a Marxist-Leninist Party in Our Country and Its Immediate Tasks" and "On the Question of the National United Front". [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 13 Jan 78 SA]

DOCUMENTARY FILMS--Pyongyang, Jan 23--The Korean documentary film studio has produced 11 documentary films "Paekdu Kaema Plateau That Has Undergone Radical Changes" vividly mirrors how this upland area has turned into a people's paradise under the wise leadership and profound care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The film "Visit to Chollima Korea" deals with what many foreigners say of the strong socialist independent economy, 4 cities and rural communities and high material and cultural living standards of the people in the homeland of chuche. These documentary films powerfully encourage the work people to work devotedly for the successful fulfillment of the second 7-year plan and the consolidation and development of our best socialist system. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW]

## PAK HOUSE TESTIMONY REQUEST GIVEN 'POSITIVE' CONSIDERATION

SK260106Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0100 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 26 (HAPTONG)--The South Korean Government is studying in a positive manner the American congressional request for testimony by Pak Tong-son on the alleged Korean payoff scheme in the U.S. A highly-placed government source said today the government would make a final decision on the question of Pak's congressional testimony within this month and convey it to the U.S. Congress through Ambassador Kim Yong-sik, who will return to his Washington post this weekend. Kim is now here for consultation with the home government.

The source, however, said the American congressional request for testimonies by other persons such as former Korean Ambassador to the U.S. Kim Tong-cho would not be considered. The question of congressional testimony by persons other than Pak as requested by the U.S. House ethics committee would not become an object of negotiations at all between Korea and the U.S., the source stressed.

## Senate Staff Member Quoted

SK260126Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0119 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 26 (HAPTONG)--A U.S. Senate ethics committee staffer, who observed the questioning here of Pak Tong-son by American and Korean prosecutors, said Wednesday that he thinks negotiations could begin on the possibility of the Korean businessman's testimony before U.S. congressional committees in a way that would satisfy both sides. "We will be able to work out some sort of arrangement with Pak and the Korean Government to make Pak available for (congressional) testimony," said Daniel Swillinger, who sat in on the questioning session.

It could start after the U.S. investigation team returns home, completing the Seoul interrogation which is being conducted under a Seoul-Washington accord to obtain Pak's testimony for use in the Justice Department's proceedings in connection with the Korean payoff scandal, Swillinger added. Emerging from the 11th day interrogation of the Korean lobbyist Wednesday afternoon, he told reporters if Pak appears before U.S. Congress for testimony, he will be asked to give evidence on subjects other than given here.

In the news conference held before his scheduled departure for Washington Thursday, Swillinger said the current questioning of Pak has been useful. He said American press reports about the number of senators involved in the case were exaggerated. He said the American prosecutors' questioning has been very professional and thorough but nothing new has been forthcoming from it other than the information his Senate panel has. Pak's statements were only useful in substantiating details of cases involving the senators, he said.

## PRESIDENT PAK ORDERS STUDY OF BOARD ON WORKERS' WAGES

SK260109Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0102 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 26 (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui Wednesday told the ministries concerned to study the establishment of an organization devoted to handling wage problems of workers in a way to help improve the treatment of sub-standard wage earners.

After receiving a briefing from Economic Planning Board Minister Nam Tok-u on the board's policy directions for the year, the chief executive said that it would be desirable to form the proposed organization with government officials, business and trade union leaders, and scholars.

President Pak visited the board on the first leg of his New Year inspection tour of government offices.

Expressing his concern with the welfare of workers, he called for the entrepreneurs to make more efforts to improve the treatment of workers.

#### ROK OFFICIAL'S MEETING WITH MANSFIELD REPORTED

SK240310Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0233 GMT 24 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 24 (HAPTONG)--Min Kwan-sik, Seoul side chairman of the South-North (Korea) Coordinating Committee, met with U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield here Monday to exchange views on Northeast Asian security issues and other matters of common concern.

Describing South Korea's economic development as "dazzling," Mansfield told Min that the Koreans were making efforts for a self-reliant defense posture at the most appropriate time with the most reasonable manner. At the 40-minute talk, the former U.S. Senate Democratic leader said that the United States will never make any direct contact with North Korea without participation of Seoul. Even in its contacts with the Soviet Union and mainland China, Mansfield said, the United States will never conduct any negotiations on the future of Korea without participation of South Korea.

Min is now here on a visit.

#### U.S., PHILIPPINE HELP SOUGHT IN MINDANAO KIDNAPPING

SK260305Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 26 (HAPTONG)--The government today formally requested the U.S. and Philippine governments to exert their utmost efforts for the early release of a Korean engineer reportedly kidnapped by a band of Moslem insurgents in the Philippines on Jan. 18.

Pak Hwa-chun, 37, of Seoul, an employee of an American-owned firm, the Fisher Engineering and Maintenance Company (FEMCO), was reported abducted by ten armed Moslem guerrillas in Maguindanao Province in the Central Mindanao region while supervising a highway construction project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Latest wire service reports said the Moslem band in the southeastern Philippines has given the firm a one-week ultimatum to pay a ransom of 1.5 million Philippine pesos or some 200,000 U.S. dollars in return for the release of Pak.

Pak Min-su, director of the Foreign Ministry's Consular and Overseas Residents Affairs Bureau, said today he had asked William Clark, a counsellor at the U.S. Embassy here, and Philippine Minister-Counsellor Bernabe de Guzman for their governments' efforts for the release of Pak.

## MINISTERS' OUTLINE 1978 ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

SK210138Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0048 GMT 21 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 21 (HAPTONG)--Economic Planning Minister Nam Tok-u said today major economic policy objectives for this year are the maintenance of economic stability and the achievement of a GNP growth rate of 10 to 11 percent. To this end, policy efforts will be devoted to the stabilization of commodity prices and promotion of savings while at the same time expediting investment promotion, industrial rationalization programs, and fostering the development of technology and manpower.

Nam, who is also deputy premier, told a joint New Year press conference of economic ministers that in parallel with this, efforts will be made to stabilize commodity prices, support small and medium industries, expand trade and promote social development. Nam also pledged policy efforts to hold down the price increase rate for this year to 10 percent and that of money supply to 30 percent by operating the price monitoring and management system in a stringent manner and by flexibly adjusting the export and import of those items suffering from supply shortage.

Nam told the press the government would provide better incentives for savings by flexibly managing bank interest rates in order to achieve the target financial savings of more than 2,600,000 million won during 1978.

If it is necessary for the stabilization of commodity prices, the government would permit the import of consumption goods, Nam disclosed.

While eliminating the monthly wage level of less than 30,000 won in order to stabilize the livelihood of workers, the government would induce large-scale enterprises to refrain from giving their top-echelon management personnel exorbitant salaries.

Finance Minister Kim Yong-hwan said that his ministry will manage to maintain a balance in the release of government's financial funds for export industries and domestic consumption-oriented industries. The ministry will create a new savings-type deposit system and adopt a housing debenture system in allocation of newly built apartment units in an attempt to discourage excessive speculative investments in the apartment units, he said. He said his ministry will release 193.4 billion won (some 387 million dollars) out of the housing funds and 160 billion won (about 320 million dollars) out of the side-job and home account financial funds this year as a step to make more financial funds available to the low-income bracket. He disclosed that his ministry will adopt a long-term tuition funding system calling for repayments after graduation.

To help ease the inflationary pressure in the overseas sector, the ministry will expand drastically local currency lendings to replace foreign exchange loans, he said. He further said that his ministry plans to waive various taxes on home account-type deposits in a move to boost savings.

Agriculture-Fishery Minister Hang Tok-chin said that his ministry will expand the government's rice purchases from farmers this fall and will try to increase the government's rice purchasing prices this year to give more incentives to farmers.



With the release of 85.3 billion won (roughly 170 million dollars) in the livestock development funds this year, a total of 308 stock-raising estates will be established across the country, Minister Chang said. The ministry will exert its utmost effort to stabilize meat prices at home through increased meat supply and flexible meat price system, he said.

Commerce-Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu said that export industries should improve their export structure and plant facilities and develop new technologies to help attain this year's export goal set at 12.5 billion dollars. To this end, the ministry will release 1.3 billion dollars in foreign exchange loans and 232 billion won (some 465 million dollars) in various financial funds including the national investment fund this year to export industries, he said. The machinery, electronics industry, shipbuilding and auto industries will be developed into strategic export business, he said.

The ministry will continue to extend to export industries various privileges such as tax favors and an extension of the tariff installment payment period, he said. He further said the plant export promotion law will be enacted within this year to help facilitate the export of plant facilities on a deferred payment basis.

Energy-Resources Minister Chang Yie-chun said that the government will push ahead with a plan to develop domestic resources as much as possible in a move to ensure the stable supply of energy sources, pointing out that the energy issue is emerging as a key problem that should receive economic policy priority. He said that further negotiations will be launched with resources-rich countries to secure the timely and smooth supply of resources on a long-term basis. With various financial and tax favors, he said, the ministry will encourage Korean general trading firms and big local enterprises to participate in the resources development abroad to re-import jointly developed resources.

Commenting on coal production this year, Minister Chang said his ministry will apportion production norms to coal mines as a measure to attain this year's coal output goal set at 18 million tons. To expand stockpile of petroleum, the Oil Development Corporation will be established this year, and the ministry will launch negotiations with oil-producing countries to import crude oil directly from them, he said. He also said his ministry is considering importing liquid natural gas (LNG).

Construction Minister Sin Hyong-sik disclosed that a total of 277,000 housing units will be built this year--131,000 housing units by state-run enterprises and 146,000 units by private firms and individuals. He said that a total of 277,190 million won (roughly 554 million dollars) in government's financial funds will be earmarked this year to build 131,000 housing units by state-run enterprises such as the Korea Housing Corporation, he said.

As a measure designed to absorb idle money into housing construction, the ministry will encourage housing construction firms to issue debentures for housing construction projects, he said.

Health-Social Affairs Minister Sin Hyon-ho said that repair and maintenance work will be carried out this year for 10 state-run hospitals in urban and provincial cities. At the same time, 14 medical care offices will be newly built or expanded this year, and 16 new hospitals will be erected in industrial districts and rural areas during the year, Minister Sin added.

## ROK WILL 'ACTIVELY' SEEK URANIUM IMPORTS

SK250310Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0301 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan 25 (HAPTONG)--South Korea will actively seek uranium imports from countries rich in the mineral in anticipation of its increased demand for nuclear fuel at power plants.

Negotiations will be sought with the uranium-producing countries such as Canada and Australia for a stable and long-term supply, sources at the Energy and Resources Ministry said today.

The efforts will be accompanied by the dispatches abroad of survey missions to tap the possibilities of Korea sharing in the prospecting or developing of the nuclear fuel material in overseas countries, they said. Seven survey missions will be sent to Latin America, Southeast Asia and Africa this year in search of Korea's participation in uranium exploitation, they said.

South Korea will need a few hundred tons of the material annually for its atomic power plants slated to go into commercial operation in the 1980s. The government is mapping out concrete plans to negotiate a joint uranium exploitation project in Paraguay.

## VRPR CITES N.Y. TIMES-CBS POLL ON CARTER

OW250945Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] New York--The 18 January edition of the New York TIMES says that the rating given Carter's performance by Americans has declined sharply. The New York TIMES and CBS conducted a telephone poll of 1,549 persons from 8 to 12 January. The poll was mainly concerned with economic issues. This latest poll shows that Carter's rating is now below 50 percent in contrast to his rating of 55 percent last October.

## TASS COMMENTS ON PAK TONG-SON QUESTIONING NOTED

SK192331Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean in South Korea 1010 GMT 19 Jan 78 SK

[Text] TASS on 16 January branded the interrogation of Pak Tong-son a mere theatrical performance, pointing out that the interrogation, carried out in Seoul in accordance with a mutual prosecution assistance agreement signed between South Korea and the United States, has produced fewer U.S. congressmen involved in the payoff scandal and less bribery money doled out by Pak than was already known to the world. This fact, noted the Soviet news agency, should certainly be given full attention.

Recalling that until several months ago U.S. legal authorities were saying that Pak could get a prison term as long as 200 years in all for the 36 charges brought against him, TASS disclosed that the U.S. authorities now guarantee Pak immunity from prosecution. This is connected with the efforts to gloss over the payoff scandal perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui regime, observed TASS, stressing that the interrogation of Pak is nothing but a show. The Soviet news agency added that Pak confirmed this by saying with satisfaction to a UPI reporter after an interrogation session: "All is going well."

## VRPR QUOTES TASS, ASSAILS ROK-U.S. COMMAND

SK210206Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Jan 78 SK

[Text] On 17 January the Soviet news agency TASS, in a report from Tokyo, pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui conspirators have agreed to establish a new "South Korea-U.S. combined forces command." TASS exposed that this action is another measure by the United States and the Pak regime to further strengthen their military cooperation.

TASS indicated that the U.S. administration, which plans to pull out ground troops from South Korea, has thus explored another way to continue to station U.S. military forces in South Korea and to defend the Seoul puppet regime to the last. TASS also exposed that establishment of the "South Korea-U.S. combined forces command" aims at facilitating joint operations by the South Korean and U.S. armed forces, by enabling them to drag their army, navy and air force units into the Korean Peninsula any time they so wish.

## 'BELLICOSE' U.S. AIR FORCE FIGURE VISITS ROK

SK201330Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1020 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK

[Text] The commanding general of the U.S. Air Force Logistics Command, the bellicose Moore, met with Air Force Chief of Staff Chu Yong-pok on 18 January and held a meeting on so-called problems the ROK Air Force confronts. The fact that bellicose U.S. figures visit Korea so frequently, repeatedly conferring with the Pak Chong-hui clique, shows that something unusual is taking place. This also indicates that the U.S. imperialist invaders will continue the military occupation of Korea by force, and are manipulating the Pak Chong-hui clique in an attempt to accomplish their sinister invasion objectives.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue their dangerous actions of trying to ignite a war in this land and must immediately withdraw their troops, including all lethal weapons, from Korea.

## SEOUL 'BEGS' GUATEMALA'S SUPPORT FOR TWO KOREAS

SK190530Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1007 GMT 18 Jan 78 SK

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui clique has become more frantically espousing permanent division of the nation.

The bandit National Assembly Speaker Chong Il-kwon begged for Guatemala's support for the "two Koreas" plot, clamoring about close cooperation or some such, in a meeting with the chairman of the Guatemalan parliament's foreign affairs committee on 16 January.

At a time when our people and the world's peace-loving peoples strongly call for independent reunification of the Korean Peninsula, the fact that the Pak Chong-hui clique further clings, not to plans for reunification, but to schemes for two Koreas, once again proves that the rascals are nothing but a band of traitors seeking the nation's permanent division.

This proves that with such splittists and traitors as the Pak Chong-hui clique our people's tragedy of national division for over 30 years cannot be ameliorated. Our people should not tolerate any attempts by the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique to remain in power by plotting for two Koreas.



## MPRP ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON DEVELOPING COMPETITION

OW241433Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1804 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 January (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that the MPRP Central Committee has adopted a resolution on developing socialist competition among the country's aymags, cities, economic organizations and cultural establishments. The resolution stresses the great importance of such competition for successfully fulfilling planned tasks and for improving production efficiency as well as quality of work.

## MPRP RESOLUTION ON VIRGIN LAND DEVELOPMENT ANNIVERSARY

OW241435Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 January (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the 20th anniversary of virgin land development in the MPR, which will be observed in 1979. The resolution stresses that the successful implementation of the historic tasks of developing virgin land and farming is the MPR's major socio-economic achievement in socialist construction.

During the course of virgin land development more than 20 state farms and others which produce grain, fodder and vegetable were established. They have been transformed into highly profitable modern farms. Most agricultural associations (cooperatives) have begun some agricultural production. The livestock fodder base has been strengthened.

As a result of party and government measures adopted during the 1958-77 period, the country's sown area increased by 5.5 times and the power-worker ratio in agriculture by 4.3 times. During this period, harvests from grain crops increased by 5.3 times, potatoes and vegetables by 3.3 times and livestock fodder by 11.5 times. Currently farming accounts for one-fourth of the MPR's gross agricultural production, the resolution states.

The document stresses: Comprehensive aid from the Soviet Union has played a decisive role in the development of virgin land and farming.

The successful implementation of the tasks of the second state in virgin land development, which began in 1976, is noted. More than 10 state farms were reorganized over the past 2 years.

The MPRP Central Committee calls upon farm workers to welcome this anniversary with new successes in raising the standard and efficiency of agricultural production and prefulfillment of the 5-year program for developing this branch.

## AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR CALLS ON BATMONH 19 JAN

OW211155Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1809 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 January (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that Australian Ambassador M.G.M. Bouchier yesterday called on J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in connection with his presentation of credentials.

## PROPOSED UN DISCUSSION OF SOVIET SATELLITE CRASH REPORTED

BK260950Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] It was announced by NATO that the crash of Soviet satellite Cosmos 954 over Canada on Tuesday would be brought up before the United Nations for discussion. The Canadian envoy to NATO, Mr (Hardy), yesterday informed the NATO council of the crash and Canada's NATO allies of possible political repercussions from the incident. It is learned that he also reported that no debris from the satellite had been found as of yesterday.

## LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIM WELCOMES COMING TENG HSIAO-PING VISIT

BK250318Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[From the Press Review--26 January LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN editorial: "Welcome the Guests From the PRC"]

[Text] Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and party will visit Rangoon as state guests at the invitation of President U Ne Win, and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. Burma and PRC pursue the five principles of respecting each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, nonaggression, noninterference in another's internal affairs, equality, and peaceful coexistence. Burma attaches importance to these five principles, for it believes that they are in the interest of both China and Burma and accord with the wishes of the people of both countries. It is believed that this conviction will bring about greater results in the future and that the coming goodwill visit of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping (?will help achieve these results). We heartily welcome the honored guests from the PRC.

## VOFB SCORES GOVERNMENT'S RICE-BUYING POLICY

BK231424Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 22 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "Angry Voices From the Rainless Rural Areas"]

[Text] Speaking about rice procurement this year, the boss of the military clique, Ne Win, has said that the paddy bought by the state will be determined only on the basis of paddy remaining in peasants' hands after allowing for the peasants' consumption, for ceremonial uses and for the peasants to give to their hired farm hands. According to Ne Win, it appears that the military government will give due consideration to the peasants in buying paddy this year, and will procure only what is left after the needs of the peasant families are met. However such promises are nothing new to the peasants; they are usually robbed of all their paddy, including the amount stored for their consumption, after such promises are made. At present, the peasants are worried because if Ne Win gives a go-ahead "wink", they can again be arrested and tortured for failing to fulfill their rice-selling obligation.

Many peasants were arrested last year on the same excuse. Spacious buildings, such as gymnasiums, pavilions of pagodas, and so forth were used to lock up the peasants because the military government's jails were overfilled. While under detention, peasants had to supply their own meals while undergoing torture.

It was reported that in Kanbalu township of Sagaing division alone, more than 3,200 peasants were charged and arrested. It was also learned that in Shwebo township, where the so-called high-yield paddy scheme is being launched and where the military government expects to rob more paddy this year, more than 450 peasants were arrested last year. If the peasants arrested in these two townships alone number in the thousands, an educated guess will reveal the number of peasants arrested in the whole country.

In the 1977-78 season the military government plans to rob 4.7 million baskets [1 basket equals about 1 bushel] of paddy more than last year. In 1976-77, the military government tried to rob 156 million baskets out of the total output of 446.3 million baskets of paddy. However by March 1977, they were only able to rob about 140.7 million baskets, and the military government's dream was shattered.

This year the military government has not too wisely estimated that more than 460 million baskets of paddy will be produced and that it will procure 167 million baskets. To achieve this aim, the colonels are already plodding through the paddy fields en masse. Everyone--from the basic level so-called party and council functionaries of wards and villages up to the boss of the military clique, Ne Win--is busily scurrying to and fro to rob paddy. There have been calls to the peasants to sell not only the stipulated amount of paddy but also their surplus.

But most of the people know about the inclement weather in Burma this year. Drought has destroyed many crops, including paddy. The lack of rain in both the early and late monsoon seasons has left farmland without water. In Syriam township, drought in the late monsoon season cracked the land and destroyed the rice plants. Similarly in Pegu township, which is usually a good rice producing area, the late monsoon drought stunted the rice plants and caused a drop in production.

The military government appeases the peasants only when it is time to buy paddy; it has never effectively assisted the peasants when they were facing natural disasters. The villages in Pegu township, like other areas in Burma, must rely on prayers and tug-o-war events [popularly believed to bring rain] to overcome natural disasters.

In Kayan township, because there was no rain after the rice plants were transplanted, production declined. In Sagaing division, the drought totally destroyed the rice crop. It was reported that these rice plants had to be used as cattle fodder. Last year's unprecedented weather was the worst in 50 years for Mandalay division and it destroyed crops as well as a large number of livestock. But the military government enforced a purchase of more than 4 million baskets of paddy out of the targeted amount of 4.6 million baskets. At a time when Mandalay division is hit by unprecedented bad weather, the military government has stipulated that this year's purchase target will be 200,000 baskets more than last year.

The "high-yield paddy" propaganda spread by the military government is for the purpose of robbing more paddy. The peasants are extremely worried that their plots of land may be termed as "model plots" and "high-yield plots," because if this happens, the military government will rob more paddy from them. Moreover, expenditures are rising and the increase in production does not cover them. This year, prices have risen and commodities are scarce. Increased agricultural loans by the military government does not assist the peasants in any way.

At harvesting time like now, the peasants are usually happy, with their laughter ringing out from the paddy fields. But in the present era, the peasants look worriedly at their piles of paddy.

Nagging questions haunt the peasants: will the military government arrest me on the premise of failing to fulfill my rice selling duties? If so, will my family survive? Will I be able to repay my debts this year? Will the interest accumulate year after year? and so forth. These thoughts will certainly incite the peasants' anger.

The peasantry suffers greatly from all sorts of hardships under the exploitation of the military government--a representative of imperialism, feudal-landlordism and bureaucratic capitalism. The dissatisfied and angry voices coming from the rainless rural areas are harbingers of gunshots which will come from the armed struggle of the people's democratic revolution waged against the military government. From this phase, the next step will be the armed revolution surging forward with great consolidated momentum.

#### BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO MALDIVES, POLAND--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on 23 January that Burmese Ambassador to Sri Lanka U Saw Tun has been appointed concurrently as ambassador to the Republic of Maldives and that Burmese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia U Maung Maung has been appointed concurrently as ambassador to the Polish People's Republic. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 23 January 78 BK]

NEW CSSR AMBASSADOR--Nee Czechoslovak Ambassador Dr Miroslav Zemla presented credentials to President U Ne Win at the presidential house on Ady Road on 24 January. The ceremony was also attended by Director General of the President's Office Lt Col Aye Kyaw and Deputy Director of the Protocol Department U Tin Kyaw Hlaing. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK]

NORWEGIAN SHIPBUILDING TEAM--Norwegian special envoy Mr (H. Han Grisson), who is heading a delegation to Burma to discuss the conclusion of a shipbuilding agreement between Norway and Burma, on 25 January called on the minister of transport and communications and home and religious affairs, Col Seim Lwin, at the office of the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs. The Norwegian delegation will continue talks with responsible officials of the Five Star Line Corporation [FSLC], the Foreign Economic Relations Department and the Foreign Trade Bank on construction of freighters for the FSLC. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK]

COASTAL FREIGHTERS LAUNCHED--Three new coastal freighters constructed by Dala dockyard workers for passenger and freight services along the Arakan coast were launched in a ceremony on 25 January. The three vessels are sister ships. Each vessel, with an overall length of 100 feet, a width of 20 feet, a depth 8 feet and a draft of 6 feet, is equipped with a 325 horsepower engine and has a maximum speed of 9.2 knots. The vessels, which can carry 200 passengers and 120 tons of freight each, cost 3.1 million kyats each. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK]



## ENVOY IN PRC: SRV SHELLING PREVENTS TALKS

OW251348Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, Jan. 25 (AFP)--The Vietnamese army is still shelling Cambodian territory from across the border, preventing negotiations from being started, Cambodian Ambassador to China Pech Cheang said here tonight. The ambassador said that though the Vietnamese had been "chased out" of Cambodia, sporadic clashes up to 2 km (1.2 miles) inside Cambodian territory and regular shelling by Vietnamese artillery were "not conducive" to talks between Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

Commenting on an unscheduled visit to Phnom Penh last week by Premier Chou En-lai's widow, Teng Ying-chao, the ambassador denied that the trip was aimed at moderating Cambodian intransigence and exerting pressure on Khmer leaders in order to bring them to the negotiation table. The "very friendly" visit was made to "reaffirm the very strong friendship between our two countries," he added.

In answer to a question on the recent arrival here of Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien, Mr Pich Cheang stated that, apart from himself, no Cambodian official was currently in the Chinese capital.

The Cambodian ambassador added that, for negotiations to start, an "atmosphere of mutual understanding" must be created between Phnom Penh and Hanoi, and this "is not the case for the moment."

## CONFESSION BY SRV SOLDIER CAPTURED IN SVAY RIENG

BK260450Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Confession by captured Vietnamese Private (Phan Van Thieng) --recorded in Vietnamese fading into Cambodian translation]

[Text] My name is (Phan Van Thieng). I am 18 years old. I was born in (Ngo Hoa) village, Duc Hoa district, Long An Province. My father's name is (Phan Van Ngo), my mother's name is (Nguyen Thi Rong). My rank is private first class. I served as leader of the 6th Squad, 2d Platoon, 1st Company of the Duc Hoa district local armed forces, Long An Province. I was captured in October 1977 in Svay Rieng.

I would like to report on my activities:

I was drafted on 3 May 1975. Lt (Hay Duoc) gave me a 10-day basic course in politics. In June 1975 I took a 3-month military-political course. Every week I studied politics for 2 days and military tactics for 5 days.

During the political lecture Mr (Tan Nang) said that he received an order from the Long An provincial party commissar named (Thanh), to attack Cambodia until we were able to seize its territory. (Tan Nang) stressed that we must attack Cambodia without retreat and that if we were able to seize Cambodian territory, we would be promoted and entrusted with leading a unit to launch another raid on Cambodia.

In April 1976 (Tan Nang), my company's political commissar, told us soldiers that they must seize Cambodian territory 4 km inside their border. We must establish a position in any area we can seize, prevent Cambodia from taking it back, and grow rice there. From there we must move further inside Cambodia and set up positions wherever we can. We must not withdraw without specific orders. Anyone who withdrew, would be punished.



In January 1977 (Tan Nang) again told our unit that those who had weapons must go to the border to seize Cambodian territory and set up positions there so that we could resettle landless people from major areas, such as Saigon.

On 30 April 1977 Lt (Tan Nang) and Sub-Lieutenant (Hay Duoc) told my unit that we must prepare to go to (Lai Vo Ba) in order to defend four artillery pieces and set up a position there so that the Long An Province local armed forces could attack Cambodia.

In August 1977 we went to rest in Duc Hoa. At the end of September we prepared weapons and ammunition in order to go to the border and launch an offensive to seize Cambodian territory.

In October (Tan Nang) and (Hay Duoc) received a direct order from the Long An provincial commissar to launch another raid and seize Cambodian territory. Later on, (Tan Nang) and (Hay Duc) told my unit that we must attack and seize Cambodian territory. They stressed that we must establish positions in areas we had seized, prevent Cambodia from taking it back and move further inside the border. After this lecture my company moved from Duc Hoa via Duc Hue and (Lai Vo Ba) toward the Cambodian border.

My unit spent a night in the border area. At 0400 the next day, we went to establish a position at an area 1 km inside Cambodian territory. At that time a platoon of the Long An provincial forces established a position to the right of my unit 1 km, and another unit set up a position on our left 2 km inside Cambodian territory. While we were setting up our position, my unit was surrounded and attacked by the Cambodian armed forces. I was captured that day.

Let me affirm that there are many Russians in various Vietnamese military units--air, naval, armored and artillery units. Moreover, there are from 3 to 5 Russians among the Vietnamese authorities in various major provinces.

#### RICE WORKERS' EFFORTS TO DEFEND HARVEST AGAINST INVADERS

BK251030Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Ever linked with the Forefront, Cooperative Peasants Are Doing Their Best to Harvest and Store Grain Quickly and Defend the Crops"]

[Text] This year our cooperative peasants reaped a much better harvest than ever before. This excellent result was not achieved easily or by luck. It derives from our cooperative peasants' ever firm, unswerving love for the nation, independence, sovereignty, national honor and national territorial integrity, and from their own mastery and self-reliance. Thus motivated, they prepared water, seed, fertilizer, pesticides, manpower, animal labor and machinery beforehand.

This year, as part of their efforts to fulfill the party-government production plan despite rather unfavorable natural conditions, under the KCP's wise and correct leadership our cooperative peasants are trying to transform this objective weakness into a subjectively strong point by fighting and overcoming all obstacles and thus successfully overcoming the drought and various other difficulties.

During the dry season they mobilized forces to build small, medium and large irrigation projects in fertile areas to fulfill the party's plan. Several bases even overfulfilled the plan. This clearly shows that their successful implementation of the party-government dry season plan had helped the rainy season plan.

Immediately after the rainy season began, thanks to the extensive irrigation networks everywhere and despite some drought at the beginning of the season, our cooperative peasants were able to plant the early crop, the rainy season crop, the ordinary last crop of the year and the dry season crop, one after another.

Now our rice is generally ripe. By linking themselves with our frontline revolutionary army engaged in the courageous, seething offensive to defend the country day and night, our cooperative peasants are mobilizing forces to protect rice crops and to harvest and store the grain rapidly and without loss. This success derives from their love for the nation, independence, sovereignty and national honor, spurring their efforts to build the country by leaps and bounds.

However, the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese and their supporters are furious to see the Cambodian people building the country independently. This is because on the one hand, it is their criminal intention to force Cambodia into an "Indochinese federation" under Vietnam's control; on the other hand, their immediate desire to loot rice, cattle, pigs and poultry from our Cambodian people--grain and livestock that has cost us much blood and sweat--in order to solve the famine in their own country.

During the current harvest season the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese have sent several divisions to encroach on our Democratic Cambodia in the most cruel, ferocious and fascist manner. When they invade Cambodian territory they unhesitatingly and shamelessly wreak untold havoc and perpetrate numerous crimes against our people along the border. They plunder tens of thousands of tons of rice from our granaries and fields, steal cattle, pigs, poultry and other property and most insolently carry them back to their own country. Moreover, they burn our cooperative people's houses, villages and crops, our rubber plantations and forests, and smash pots and pans, furniture and other goods they cannot carry back to their country.

More ferocious still, they strafe our innocent people--men, women, young and old alike--and rape and kill our women. These are most criminal, savage, fascist acts that the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors have perpetrated against innocent Cambodian people.

They are trying to smash the banners of independence, sovereignty, national honor, national territorial integrity, and the mastery and self-reliance of our Democratic Cambodia, and to coerce Democratic Cambodia into surrendering to them and becoming their satellite in the name of a "special friendship" or "Indochinese federation" under Vietnamese control.

All these crimes against our Cambodian nation and people have not frightened or intimidated us at all. On the contrary, these cruel, fascist attempts at expansion and annexation by the Vietnamese have prompted all Cambodian people and the entire Cambodian Revolutionary Army to unite more closely as one under the KCP's correct, clear-sighted leadership and to fight the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors more powerfully on our respective fronts.

Our collective worker-peasant masses and revolutionary army throughout the country have simultaneously risen up as one. Together they fought and exterminated the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese, routing them and driving them out of our Cambodian territory on 6 January 1978.

At present the annexationist Vietnamese enemy continues its daily encroachments in the border region, bombing our territory, strafing our cooperative peasants harvesting what rice is left from the looting and destruction by the Vietnamese aggressors, and bringing in spies and commandos to spy on, subvert and massacre our people and to sabotage our economy along the border.

However, despite the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors' savage invasion, looting and destruction, we have been very successful in protecting our harvest. Constantly linking themselves with the forefront, our cooperative peasants throughout the country are upholding the militant banner in the offensive to harvest and store grain most expeditiously and to protect rice in the fields, in threshing yards and granaries to the best of their ability, in order to secure the best capital for improving our living standard, financing nation-building efforts to make the country generally prosperous at great-leap-forward speed, and supporting the forefront at all times.

#### FIVE AMBASSADORS DESCRIBE CONDITIONS IN CAMBODIA

OW230432Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan. 22 (AFP)--Five ambassadors who returned here from what they described as a "normal" 2-week visit to Cambodia, confirmed the impressions and observations of the few previous visitors to Democratic Cambodia. The group, made up of the ambassadors from Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Tanzania to Peking and the Iraqi ambassador to Hanoi, stayed in Phnom Penh and Angkor Wat from Feb 7-21.

Speaking about their visit with foreign newsmen here tonight, the diplomats said they had received no word about the conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam.

Cambodia, they said, seemed to have sufficient rice reserves to have exported the cereal at least once to Laos and Madagascar, judging from talks they had on the spot.

The capital, Phnom Penh, looked even less populated than the official figure of 20,000 inhabitants indicated, the ambassadors declared. It looked as if it emptied daily at nightfall, with inhabitants of the countryside being taken by truck to the city centre in the daytime.

The diplomats said there were still no buses, coaches, telephones or telegraph in the capital. The visitors also noted that there was no longer a curfew. They said the country appeared to be split up into cooperatives made up of 500 to 600 families.

The Swedish ambassador, who had already visited Cambodia last year, said there were less armed Khmer Rouge soldiers in the city than during his last trip. He added that the people who were armed did not wear uniforms.

During their stay the ambassadors met head of state Khieu Samphan and Vice Premier Ieng Sary. However, they gave no details of their talks. The diplomats said they also met the ambassadors to Cambodia from Yugoslavia, Cuba, Egypt and China.

## KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN 18 JAN LETTERS ON INDOCHINESE UNITY

To Le Duan, Pham Van Dong

BK260956Y Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 26 (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on January 17 [as received] sent the following letter to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, I would like to thank you and, through you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for informing us of the border incidents between Vietnam and Cambodia.

Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia are fraternal neighbours bounded by the same mountains and rivers and hundreds of kilometres of common borders. The peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia share the same destiny and, for mutual interests, have shed blood in the struggle against the common enemies over the past 30 years, especially in the fight against the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces for the independence and freedom of each country and have together won glorious victories and built a great friendship and solidarity.

This proves that the militant solidarity, fraternity and friendship between the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia are an important factor which determined the victories of the revolutionary struggle in each country.

Today, each of our countries has become really independent and our peoples have become the masters of their destiny. It is our belief that in the new stage of each country's revolution, the militant solidarity and the great friendship between the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia which have a time-honoured tradition, will be constantly consolidated and developed for the sake of the defence and construction of our countries on the way to socialism, making each country prosperous and its people happy.

We feel deep regret and sorrow at the border incidents between Vietnam and Cambodia which have caused great losses in lives and property. These incidents have very seriously harmed the friendly relations and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia which had been built with blood in the struggles against the French colonialist and U.S. imperialist aggressors. Moreover, they have had a bad effect on the post-war national construction in Vietnam and Cambodia, on the revolutionary and socialist forces in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world. On the other hand, these incidents only benefit the imperialists and reactionary forces.

As a close friend of Vietnam and Cambodia and always anxious to strengthen and eternally preserve the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government and the people of Laos, we ardently wish that the two parties of Vietnam and Cambodia will strive to rapidly solve together the conflicts by negotiations on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in a spirit of mutual understanding and really fraternal friendship.

We approve Vietnam's position as expressed in the interview given by Premier Pham Van Dong to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on January 4, 1978, who declared that Vietnam is ready to negotiate with Cambodia on the Vietnam-Cambodia issue. We also express the same desire to the Communist Party of Cambodia and the Government of Democratic Cambodia.

We affirm once again that the policy of the party and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is to unceasingly preserve, consolidate and strengthen the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia solidarity, to help and cooperate with each other to make our respective countries prosperous, thus making worthy contributions to the world people's revolutionary struggle. In the common interests of the peaceful national construction of each country, the Lao people, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic always wish for the consolidation of the solidarity harmed by the border conflicts.

Please accept, dear comrades, the assurances of our high consideration.

To Pol Pot

BK261012Y Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 26 (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on January 18 sent a letter to Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia and premier of Democratic Cambodia. The letter reads in full:

Dear comrade, on behalf of the Central Committee of the LPRP and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, I would like to thank you, and through you, the Central Committee of the Cambodian Communist Party and the Government of Democratic Cambodia, for having sent a letter to inform us about the Cambodia-Vietnam border incidents.

Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam are three fraternal neighbours bound by mountains and rivers and sharing hundreds of kilometres of common borders. The peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam have suffered the same fate and had, in the common interests, made bloody sacrifices in the struggle against the common enemy for the past 30 years, especially in the fight against the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces, for the independence and freedom of each country, and have together won glorious victories and fostered a great solidarity and friendship between them.

This proves that the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam are an important factor for the triumph of the revolutionary struggle of each country. At present, each of our countries has won genuine independence, and their peoples are the complete master of their destiny. We believe that in the new stage of the revolution in each country, the time-honoured militant solidarity and great friendship between the peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam will be constantly consolidated and developed for the sake of defending and building their respective countries along the socialist path, making each country prosperous and building a happy and plentiful life for each people.

We feel deep regret and sorrow at the incidents which have taken place along the Cambodia-Vietnam border, which have caused great losses in lives and property. These incidents have extremely serious consequences on the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, relations which were built with blood in the struggle against the French colonialist and U.S. imperialist aggressors.



These incidents have a bad effect on the post-war national construction of Cambodia and Vietnam, and on the revolutionary and socialist forces in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world. On the other hand, these incidents only benefit the imperialist and reactionary forces.

As a close friend of Cambodia and Vietnam who always works to preserve and consolidate the eternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government and people of Laos, we ardently wish that Cambodia and Vietnam will try to rapidly settle these conflicts through negotiations on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in a spirit of mutual understanding and genuine friendship and fraternity. Our wish for such a settlement has also been expressed to the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

We reaffirm that the policy of the party and Government of the LPDR is to constantly defend, consolidate and strengthen the solidarity between Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, and their mutual assistance and cooperation in order to turn our respective countries into prosperous ones, making a worthy contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world people.

In the common interest of peaceful construction in each country, the Lao people, the LPRP and the Government of the LPDR constantly desire that the solidarity between the two fraternal countries which is being hurt by the border conflicts will be consolidated and developed as in the past.

Please accept the assurances of my high consideration.

#### VISIT OF THAI FOOD AID DELEGATION REPORTED

BK260831Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 25 January His Excellency Wong Phonnikon, deputy foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and a party composed of the governor of Nong Khai Province and high-ranking officials attached to the Foreign and Interior ministries arrived in Vientiane to hand over 150 tons of rice and 100 tons of salt and to pay an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of our Foreign Ministry. The Thai delegation arrived at Tha Deua port at 0930 and was warmly welcomed by Khamphai Boupha, vice minister of foreign affairs, and a number of high-ranking cadres of the ministries concerned. Set Herabat, Thai ambassador to Laos, and embassy staff members also welcomed the Thai delegation at Tha Deua.

At 1000 on the same day, His Excellency Wong Phonnikon and party and the Thai ambassador called on Khamphai Boupha and high-ranking cadres of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Industry and Commerce, and Interior; members of the National Planning Committee; and the chairman of the revolutionary administrative committee of Vientiane municipality at the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The meeting and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of good mutual understanding. The two sides primarily discussed the strengthening of goodneighborly relations and other major problems of common interest.

At 1130 on the same day, a ceremony was held at the office of the National Planning Committee to mark the presentation of 150 tons of rice and 100 tons of salt given by the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand to our Lao Government. His Excellency Wong Phonnikon, deputy foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, handed over these materials to Khambou Soumisai, deputy chief of the National Planning Committee.

Attending the ceremony on the Lao side were Khamphet Phengmuong, chief of the office of the National Planning Committee; Souban Sitthilat, chief of the office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and a number of cadres concerned. Also attending on the Thai side was Set Herabat, Thai ambassador to Laos. The ceremony proceeded in a cordial atmosphere from beginning to end.

At 1300 Khamphai Boupma, vice minister of foreign affairs, hosted a luncheon at the Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane in honor of Wong Phonninon and party. Attending the luncheon were Ma Khaikhamphithoun and Khambou Soumisai, respectively chief and deputy chief of the National Planning Committee; Deuan Sounnalat, vice minister of interior, war veterans and social affairs; Phao Phimpachan, chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality; and many high-ranking cadres concerned. The ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos also attended the luncheon.

Later at 1500 the same day, His Excellency Wong Phonninon and party called on Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of Laos. Attending were Khamphai Boupma, vice minister of foreign affairs, and a number of high-ranking cadres attached to our Foreign Affairs Ministry. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere from beginning to end. The two sides emphasized the strengthening of goodneighborly relations between the two countries.

At 1930 the same day Set Herabat, Thai ambassador to Laos, held a reception at the Thai Embassy in honor of His Excellency Wong Phonninon and party. Attending the reception were Ma Khaikhamphithoun and Khambou Soumisai, respectively chief and deputy chief of the National Planning Committee; Khamphai Boupma and Noupnan Sitphasai, vice ministers of foreign affairs; Phao Phimpachan, chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality; and many high-ranking cadres from various offices. The reception proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

#### SOUPHANOUVONG, PHOUN SIPASEUT GREET INDIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK261234Y Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 26 (KPL)--President Souphanouvong of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has sent a message of greetings to President Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy of the Republic of India on the 28th anniversary of India's national day.

The president expressed the wish for the constant consolidation and development of the time-honoured friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries.

On the same day, Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut sent his warm greetings to his Indian counterpart, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

## DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VIENTIANE 24 JAN

BK251034Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Mr Wong Phonninon, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, left Bangkok last night for Vientiane. He will officially preside over the donation of a shipment of Thai rice and salt to Laos to relieve its food shortage. In addition, other government officials who accompanied him will hold discussions with their Lao counterparts during their brief stay there. The party is scheduled to return home on 26 January.

At a press conference on 23 January, the deputy minister stated that the present Thai Government has made every effort to resume contacts with Laos at every level: prime minister; ministerial and official. The contacts have been made continuously and have yielded satisfactory results. He mentioned that this can be seen from the decrease in border conflicts. Also the negotiations between the governor of Nakhon Phanom and the deputy governor of Savannakhet had been held, which augured well for normal relations between the two countries. As a result, people in that border province can now fish in the Mekong River and Laos has just released a number of Thai who were under detention there.

The under secretary of state for foreign affairs of Laos, Thao Souban Sitthilat, who visited Thailand recently, told the deputy foreign minister that he had instructed the Lao border authorities not to arrest Thai nationals for minor offenses anymore. The deputy minister went on to say that he has learned that Laos is facing a severe drought and that the United Nations has estimated that between March and October of this year the demand for rice in that country will reach 367,500 tons. To help relieve this problem, the government of Thailand has decided to contribute assistance to Laos. Assistance comprises 1,000 sacks of glutinous rice, 500 sacks of regular rice and 2,000 sacks of salt. The first shipment of rice and salt to Laos was made in December of last year, he said.

## Arrival, Discussions Reported

BK251452Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] According to a report dispatched from the Public Relations Center of Area I in Khon Kaen Province, Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonninon and his party, comprising Interior Under Secretary of State Winyu Angkharak; Director General of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation Chuchat Pramunphon; Director General of the Economic Department Chuai Kammawat; Director General of the Political Department Owat Suthiwathanaraphuthi; Director General of the Information Department Wichian Matthanakun; representative of the Economic Department of the Foreign Ministry Thanomdet Bunnak; the governor of Nong Khai Province, Chamnan Photchana; and other provincial officials crossed the Mekong River from Nong Khai Province and landed at Tha Dua in Laos at 0830 today where they were greeted by LPDR Deputy Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupma and other Lao authorities. The Thai deputy foreign minister and his party were later taken to the Lan Xang Hotel.

At 0900 the Thai delegation held a meeting with representatives of the Lao Foreign Ministry. The governor of Nong Khai told newsmen that the delegations of the Thai and Lao governments had discussed general issues and the four-nation meeting of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam to be held in Vientiane on 9 February on the aviation issue and on the question of islands in the Mekong River. At 1130 the Thai deputy foreign minister and his party proceeded to the Lao National Planning Office where 1,000 sacks of glutinous rice, 500 sacks of ordinary rice and 2,000 sacks of salt were handed over to the Lao delegation. Khambou Soumisai, the deputy chief of the National Planning Committee, thanked the Thai government for giving this assistance to Laos.

## Details on Discussions

BK260222Y Bangkok POST in English 26 Jan 78 pp1, 3 BK

[Excerpt] Vientiane--Thailand and Laos have agreed to allow local authorities along the border to meet each other periodically in an attempt to sort out conflicts which may arise in the future.

The agreement came in the wake of a meeting between a Thai delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon and Lao authorities led by Lao Deputy Foreign Ministers Khampai Boupha and Thao Sitphasai at the Lao Foreign Ministry yesterday morning.

The Thai side informed their Lao counterparts that Thailand will not obstruct vendors and hawkers along the borderline from selling goods to Lao unless the goods are controlled items. The Thai delegation acting upon the request of Lao authorities, promised that Thai merchants would be allowed to freely sell produce which are not controlled by the government to Lao across the border in order to relieve the shortage of essential goods in Laos.

The Thai and Lao authorities also accepted the following proposals for consideration.

Laos asked Thailand to allow its domestic airline to overfly Thai air space along the Vientiane-Savannakhet route three times a week.

Thailand called for the release of all Thai prisoners held in Laos. The Lao authorities promised to submit this proposal to Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn for consideration and to give a reply by February 9.

Laos proposed that both countries honour the agreement signed in 1955 by then Thai and Lao foreign ministers concerning the ownership of islands and sandbars in the Mekong River. Both sides also agreed in principle to share the resources of the Mekong River in fishing and navigation.

BORDER WITH LAOS, CAMBODIA REOPENED

BK260242Y Bangkok POST in English 26 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The government plans to reopen the whole border with Laos and Democratic Cambodia as a gesture of good faith to these neighbouring countries and the socialist republic of Vietnam. It will be the first time that the border will be totally opened since the take over of the Indochina countries by the present government.

Frontier tensions and skirmishes following the influx of refugees led to the closure of the border and stoppage of certain essential supplies from Thailand by previous governments. Later a few specific points were opened and limited trade was permitted. Normal border commerce will be allowed with the reopening of the border. Laos and Cambodia lack foodstuffs and consumer goods of which Thailand produces surpluses.

The reopening of the border is expected to bring about a positive response from both Laos and Cambodia which will facilitate discussion of common problems and cooperation to solve them. It is also intended to bring about the mutual trust among the riparian countries essential to successful joint development of the vast resources of the Mekong River.

If any security problems arise at any part of the border, the government will keep itself prepared to close that portion again, or even the whole border, if necessary. However, no such eventuality is seen at present.



## CABINET APPROVES LAO AMBASSADOR, AGREEMENT WITH EEC

BK251038Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] At its meeting yesterday, 24 January, the cabinet approved as endorsed by the Foreign Affairs Ministry the appointment of Mr Vanthong Sengmuang by the People's Democratic Republic of Laos as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Laos to Thailand.

The cabinet also acknowledged and gave endorsement to the agreement concluded between the Thai ambassador to Brussels on behalf of the Thai Government and the European Economic Community for \$125,000 free aid from the EEC for a swine raising project in Thailand. Under this project, a swine raising center will be set up in a cooperative zone in Lam Luk Ka district, Pathum Thani Province. The project is to be implemented within 3 years.

Also, the committee to solve the drought problem was dissolved by the cabinet yesterday due to the reason that the main and urgent projects for solving the drought problem have already been carried out. The remaining work will be worked out at the national level by a committee on rural economy rehabilitation recently set up by the cabinet with the prime minister as chairman.

The cabinet has approved a proposal of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand for the construction of a gas turbine powerplant to be located at Bang Pakon district, which is in Chachoengsao Province. That project, estimated to cost 9.957 billion baht, is the substitute for the shelved nuclear powerplant project here in Thailand. This project is scheduled to be completed in 1963 and will be capable of producing 869 megawatts of electricity.

The powerplant will be built at the mouth of the Bang Pakong River and will use fuel oil in the initial stages of its operation. It will, however, be transformed so that it can make the most of natural gas when the natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand becomes available. This latest project of the electricity generating authority of Thailand will be financed with loans from financial institutions here in the country as well as loans from financial institutions, organizations and governments abroad.

## KRIANGSAK ADDRESSES 25 JAN ARMED FORCES PARADE

BK260313Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, in his capacity as supreme commander, yesterday presided over the trooping of the colors of the three armed forces here in Bangkok at the Royal Plaza. The ceremony got underway at 1345 with Air Force air and ground demonstrations followed by formations by the Navy band and demonstrations by the Special Warfare Center paratroopers. There followed the parades of the three armed forces into the plaza and the oath-taking ceremony of the troops before the colors. Later, the supreme commander delivered an address which was followed by a parade of the assembled forces. Also yesterday throughout the country, provincial military units staged parades in the premises of their units. They also listened to the supreme commander's address which was relayed over radio of Thailand countrywide.

In his address to the troops, General Kriangsak noted that the external situation has changed dramatically and has caused repercussions on the security of Thailand. General Kriangsak said: "The past proves that we have always been patient and have tried to solve problems by using constructive means for the peace of this region. We are determined to be friendly to every neighboring country. However, our military power has to be strong enough to protect our sovereignty.



"Being a part of our armed forces, you have a great contribution to the Royal Thai Armed Forces so as to be able to accomplish missions of national importance. In this respect, besides being well disciplined, you have to study hard so that the efficiency of you yourselves and of your subordinates, both individually and organizationally, can be enhanced to the fullest extent."

The prime minister went on to say that in terms of the internal situation, everyone realized that soldiers during recent periods have played a significant role in solving problems which might have led to internal crises. With efforts to preserve internal security, the soldiers have also helped in the development of the country and provided assistance to the people and have safeguarded the people against threats from various groups of insurgents especially who have the intention of subverting the happiness of the people and creating disunity in the country. The prime minister said as a result of the work of the soldiers and the troopers, insurgent activity has been neutralized and has caused the insurgents to fail in the fulfillment of their objectives. Specifically mentioned by the prime minister were several villages which were once under the influence of insurgents and now which have returned to peace and normalcy. The prime minister said that this could be attributed to the bravery, the sacrifice, the patience and the will of the soldiers in performing their duty and running the risk of extreme danger. Some of the soldiers have sacrificed their lives to safeguard the country, the prime minister reminded everyone. Then the prime minister said: "On this occasion I therefore laud their heroic actions. Bearing in mind the greatness of their sacrifice, I have confidence that all the Thai servicemen who are now living will stand in sacrifice of their own lives in order to perform their duties and to protect the national sovereignty and the happiness of the people just like our heroes did in the past."

#### ARMY CHIEF STRESSES NEED OF STRONG DEFENSE

BK260230Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Gen Soem na Nakhon has said that national defense capability must always be strengthened despite the fact that Thailand's relations with its Indochinese neighbors are gradually improving. We must make full use of the national budget and natural resources to strengthen our national sovereignty defense capability, he said. The army commander in chief believed the situation along the border with Laos and Cambodia will further improve. He noted the current visit to Laos by the Thai deputy foreign minister to present rice and salt to that country as well as the release of more Thai who were detained in Laos. As for Cambodia, he said, the Cambodian Government extended an invitation to our foreign minister to visit that country to forge friendly relations.

Asked about the refugee problem, he said the government is already trying to resolve the problem of refugees from neighboring countries. On improving the armed forces' self-reliance, the army chief said the government is also trying to accomplish this. Improving the armed forces, through the increase of weapons as well as other factors, involves both our national budget and aid from friends who are already assisting us. The capability of our armed forces is gradually improving, he said.

#### VOPT SCORES PLANNED U.S.-THAI NAVAL EXERCISE

BK211506Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai + and 1000 GMT 21 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Since it usurped administrative power with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, the Kriangsak government which has adopted a country-selling policy has clung even closer to its U.S. masters, thus serving the U.S. imperialists' interests to the fullest.

Recent days have seen a number of personalities of the U.S. reactionary ruling class visiting Thailand. They have affirmed full U.S. backing to the U.S.-lackey reactionary government in Thailand.

The navy commander in chief of the Kriangsak government, warlord Amon Sirikaya, disclosed that the Thai and U.S. navies will hold a joint naval exercise from 28 January to 3 February. The site of the war games will be in Chon Buri and Rayong provinces. According to warlord Amon, more than four large and small landing craft of a squad of amphibious transport vessels and a company of marines of the Thai Navy will take part in this exercise, while the U.S. Navy will send a number of landing craft, a squad of amphibious transport vessels and two companies of marines. Also, by the end of February the Thai, U.S. and British navies will conduct a joint antisubmarine exercise, with the possibility of Australia also joining.

The Kriangsak government is spending the tax money it squeezes from the people on holding joint exercises with the United States and its satellites. This reflects the evil design of U.S. imperialism as well as the country-selling plan of the Kriangsak government to be ready for suppression campaigns against the people. U.S. imperialists' manipulation of the Kriangsak government to take part in these war games is only to serve U.S. interests in its rivalry with Soviet revisionism for world hegemony in this part of the

In late December 1977, U.S. imperialism sent two of its 7th Fleet warships for a joint exercise with the Kriangsak government's navy. On that occasion, some 1,700 piratic sailors landed at Phatthaya where they reportedly committed all sorts of crimes. The clique provided them with the best service including procuring Thai girls for sex maniac U.S. sailors.

#### Denounces U.S. Ties

BK241137Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT  
22 Jan 78 BK

[Article: "The Kriangsak Government Is Clinging Closer to the U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] The Kriangsak government is the reactionary administration of the fascist warlord clique which represses and exploits the people and concentrates on destroying their patriotic and democracy-loving power. Nevertheless, the warlord clique is unstable and very weak.

The U.S. imperialists want to control Thailand as part of their scheme to contend with the Soviet social imperialists for supremacy in this region and to plunder rich Thai natural resources. This is the basis of the close relations between the Kriangsak government and the U.S. imperialists, with the former as the lackey and the latter as the master. The Kriangsak government tries to conceal this shameful relationship, but its servile attitude and facts can not be concealed forever.

The Kriangsak government boasted during its policy statement on 17 November 1977 that it will have an independent policy aimed at preserving national independence and sovereignty. That brought loud laughs and pity from informed people. Every one knows that warlord Kriangsak went to Washington to receive instructions to stage the 20 October coup. The birth and the existence of the Kriangsak government thus signify the extent of the U.S. imperialists' over Thailand. National independence and sovereignty are being increasingly trampled on. This fact is completely opposite to what the Kriangsak government has been clamoring.

The fact is that the Kriangsak government has madly increased its efforts to sell out national interests and serve U.S. foreign policy. It has given the U.S. monopoly capitalists opportunities to fully plunder our national resources, particularly recently discovered oil and natural gas. It is pretending to reestablish diplomatic relations with Laos and Cambodia, but it continues to harbor reactionary remnants from those countries in order to harass those countries.

For being such a loyal lackey of the U.S. imperialists, in January Kriangsak received a letter from U.S. President Carter--his master--commending him for services rendered. That letter made Kriangsak ecstatic for a few days; he told everyone that the letter was a very good thing and very good news.

What does Kriangsak, who has spent years selling out national interests to the U.S. imperialists, mean by "a very good thing?" He was referring to the stream of high-level U.S. officials who have come to give encouragement and instructions to his government and to provide various forms of support to his government so that it can effectively suppress the Thai people and harass the Indochinese countries. The first to come was General Stilwell, the former JUSMAG [Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group] commander, who promised credit for the purchase of arms. General Stilwell was followed by Robert B. Oakley's delegation, John J. Gilligan, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs Miss Patricia Derian and former U.S. Treasurer David Kennedy. That "very good thing" also referred to a joint naval exercise with the U.S. Navy and to the large loans to be obtained from the United States.

All of the above-mentioned facts shows that the Kriangsak government is clinging increasingly closer to the U.S. imperialists. Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun's 20 January statement also demonstrates the same thing. He said that Thai-U.S. relations are progressing very smoothly. Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Charles S. Whitehouse--the CIA chief in Thailand--addressed the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on 18 January, praising the Kriangsak government and drooling over the recently discovered oil and natural gas fields in the Gulf of Thailand and inviting the U.S. monopoly capitalists attending the event to plunder them.

The Kriangsak government is encountering increasing difficulties with every passing day and, therefore, it is stepping up its selling out of the national interests by clinging ever closer to the U.S. imperialists with the hope of using them to prop up its shaky administration. However, such actions have fueled the people's indignation, and they have united to expose and condemn more vigorously the Kriangsak government.

The Thai people will no longer tolerate the U.S. imperialists' trampling on the national sovereignty, using Thailand as base for aggression and interference, exploiting Thai labor and plundering natural resources. To eliminate U.S. domination of Thailand, the Kriangsak government must be toppled, because it serves the U.S. imperialists. This is the task of every Thai person.

#### BRIEFS

RICE EXPORT TARGET--The minister of commerce has set various measures to better the prices of rice in the local markets. He has also fixed the amount of rice to be exported during the first 3 months of this year at 500,000 tons, an increase of 50,000 tons over the corresponding period of last year. This measure has been introduced because during this time the price of rice exported will be 1,000 baht per ton higher than the usual rate. This will enable farmers to sell paddy about 200 baht per ton higher. If such measures cannot raise the rice prices in the local market to a satisfactory level, more rice will be exported. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK]

## RADIO REPORTS 25 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON BORDER ISSUE

BK260600Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Report on 25 January Ho Chi Minh City press conference on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue]

[Text] Yesterday, 25 January, in Ho Chi Minh City the Information and Press Department of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a press conference on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue. A great number of local and foreign newsmen and radio and television correspondents were present at the press conference.

Before the press conference began, the newsmen and correspondents viewed many photos denouncing the barbarous crimes of the reactionary Cambodian clique against our compatriots in the areas attacked and destroyed by its forces. They also viewed maps on the violations of the SRV territories by the Cambodian forces from 1 to 20 January 1978 in An Giang, Kien Giang, Dong Thap, Long An and Tay Ninh provinces.

Comrade Ngo Dien, head of the Information and Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, spoke to the newsmen about a number of recent incidents along the Vietnam-Cambodia border. He presented some concrete documents on the schemes and crimes of the Cambodian side in provoking this regrettable conflict.

After pointing out that since the beginning of 1978, the Cambodian side has continued perpetrating acts of aggression against Vietnamese territory, killing our people and looting their property along the border and deepening the national hatred of the Vietnamese people, Comrade Ngo Dien drew the newsmen's attention to the following points:

The Cambodian authorities had stationed most of their armed forces along the Vietnamese border and launched attacks of battalion, regiment and even division size deep into Vietnamese territory.

The attacks he mentioned included those of the Tinh Bien area in Phu Cuong district along the Vinh Te Canal more than 3 km from the border, from 11 to 19 January 1978. The 11th, 12th and 14th regiments [trung doanf] of the 2nd Division and even of the 520th Division--the latter coming from Phnom Penh--were used in the attacks, and the invading groups were duly punished.

On 18 January, two Cambodian regiments attacked the Giang Thanh area in Ha Tien district, Kien Giang Province.

On 21 January, two battalions [tieaur doanf] of the 403d Regiment in Kampot Province occupied the northern Rok Xay area, while another battalion occupied Tra Tien and Rok Xay hamlets located 10 to 12 km inside Vietnamese territory. The invading troops are still in these areas and are butchering the local population, burning their houses and looting their property.

The Cambodian armed forces used heavy guns, mortars and infantry weapons of all types to bombard areas deep inside Vietnamese territory. Most serious was that on 19 January the Cambodian army for the first time used long range cannons in Cambodian territory to fire hundreds of shells on Chau Doc city and the vicinity of Tay Ninh city, killing or injuring many people and destroying the houses and other property of the Vietnamese people.



The Cambodian armed forces killed not only Vietnamese, but also a number of Cambodian people along the border. They disembowelled and took the livers from Cambodian civilians and then filmed these barbarous acts in order to falsely accuse Vietnam of acts they had perpetrated. Some of the Cambodian victims managed to escape cross the border into Vietnam and denounced these ugly acts before public opinion.

Comrade Ngo Dien drew the newsmen's attention to a report which was approved by a Cambodian military conference held in July 1977 in an eastern area bordering Vietnam. Excerpts from the report shown at the press conference prove that even prior to July 1977 the eastern region of Cambodia had been secretly ordered by the Cambodian authorities to conduct reconnaissance on Vietnamese soil, to prepare for attacks against Vietnam right on Vietnamese territory, and to coordinate their military actions against Vietnam with other regions all along the border line.

Therefore, contrary to the slanderous allegations about Vietnam's aggression and contrary to the friendly and fraternal words in the messages previously sent to Vietnam, the Cambodian authorities have long carried out a propaganda campaign considering Vietnam as the number one enemy while secretly preparing for attacks against Vietnam all along the border according to a unified plan drawn up at the central level and secretly sent to the lower ranks at the border areas, as had been pointed out at the previous Hanoi press conference.

Ngo Dien stressed: In spite of all these heart-rending truths, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, now as before, persist in their just stand and goodwill, strive to preserve the solidarity and friendship built with the blood of the peoples of both countries, and are prepared to immediately sit down with the Cambodian side at a conference to be held at any level in order to solve the border question and to build together a lasting border of friendship.

Once again we call on the friends of Vietnam and Cambodia to contribute to the preservation of the solidarity and friendship between the two countries. Only on this basis can the border question be settled satisfactorily in the long term interests of the peoples of both countries and in the interest of peace and friendship in this area and in the rest of the world.

Then Ngo Dien answered questions from native and foreign journalists. Two Cambodian soldiers captured in Tinh Bien-Phu Cuong area, Tay Ninh Province, and in Bay Nui district, An Giang Province, related to the journalists what they had done in Vietnam. The first one, Chon Sa Phat, was a native of Ban Tinh hamlet, Ton Tra Lach village, (Saypathot) district, Kompong Cham Province, and a 24-year old combatant of the guard company, 182d Battalion, 3d Infantry Regiment in northeastern military region 203. He was captured on 6 October 1977 in (Don Pacha) hamlet, (Gay Go) village in the Vietnamese border province of Tay Ninh about 1 kilometer inside Vietnamese territory. Before going to Vietnam, the Cambodian soldiers were told by regimental headquarters that Vietnam was the number one enemy and wanted to invade Cambodia. They were told this with a view to arousing national hatred between the two countries. Then they were dispatched to Vietnam.

The second one, Sak Duon, was captured on 18 January 1978 at O Ga mountain, Bay Nui district, An Giang Province. A 25-year old native of (Dezoc Gayson) hamlet, (Chot) village, (Tam Tuc) district, Kompong Cham Province, he served with the 21st Company, 301st Battalion, 103d Regiment, 520th Division (formerly 450th Division). This division is the general reserve force of the Cambodian armed forces and is stationed 12 kilometers north of Phnom Penh.



Sak Duon said that he saw the Vietnamese armed forces on Cambodian territory in 1970 and together with the Cambodian people they fought against the common U.S. imperialist enemy, and that during their stay in Cambodia, they conducted their relations with the Cambodian people correctly. Therefore, the Cambodian people consider the Vietnamese armed forces and people as their own relatives. Both men stated they had been well treated by the Vietnamese people since their capture.

The journalists were then shown clips from a film showing the crimes perpetrated by the Cambodian authorities against the Cao Xa villagers in Tay Ninh Province. Cao Xa village is 13 kilometers from the border as the crow flies. The film also showed the corpses of Cambodian civilians who were killed by the Cambodian armed forces along the border in order to put the blame on Vietnam. Some Cambodian escapees from this barbarous massacre have denounced this horrendous act to the public.

#### Captured Cambodians, Documents Reported

OW260831Y Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

["Evidence on Territorial Violations by Cambodia"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 26--Armed violations of Vietnamese territories and national enmity fanned against Vietnam by Cambodian authorities have been clearly evidenced by depositions of captured Cambodian troops and seized documents.

A report adopted by a conference of the eastern sector, beginning on July 17, 1977, said: "On the military plane we must be ready to fight to annihilate the enemy at any time day or night. We must not only annihilate them on our territory, but must cross the border to destroy them on their own territory....We must also get ready to carry out reconnaissance on enemy territory to keep accurately informed about the enemy's situation in order to prepare for annihilation attacks."

Inh Chanh Thon, a captured Cambodian soldier said: "My name is Inh Chanh Thon, 27, living in Don So hamlet, Don So village, Mieng Chay Tha May district, Svay Rieng Province. My rank is deputy battalion commander, Regiment 501, Division 3. I was admitted to the Cambodian communist youth union on January 30, 1972 and the Cambodian Communist Party on December 31, 1973.

"Before planning the attack on Vietnam, the Cambodian Organisation told me and other combatants that Vietnam is the mortal and number one enemy of Cambodia and is an aggressor against our country, so we must take a clearout stand toward Vietnam. I kept wondering why Cambodia, who had joined efforts with Vietnam to fight the U.S. and its henchmen till victory should now send its troops to attack Vietnam.

"As for the preparations of the army to attack Vietnam, as I can know through the instructions about the zone of operation and my own task, they sent army units of the districts and provinces to attack north of Highway 1, and those of the military sector to attack south of the highway. They sent my battalion to be positioned permanently south of Highway 1. I ordered my unit to move to the assigned areas and myself went with it. The other battalions of Regiment 182 were stationed in the adjoining areas to the west.

"While I was executing my duty, the Vietnamese liberation force retaliated. I was seriously wounded and captured on November 4, 1977. The Vietnamese state has ordered treatment of my wound. I am now much better thanks to the good treatment and care given me day and night. While in the sick ward, I was well fed and the Vietnamese cadres treated me very well."

Another captive was identified as: Xiem Xa Vinh, age: 26; birthplace: Stung hamlet, Stung village, Pienh Nhoa Kret district, Prey Veng Province. Residence of parents: Stung hamlet, Stung village, Pienh Nhoa Kret district, Prey Veng Province. Rank: private of Squad 10, Platoon 4, Company 2 of the regular battalion in Pienh Nhoa Kret district. He was captured by the Vietnam People's Army on October 4 1977 on Vietnamese territory, at Xa Mat, Tay Ninh Province.

Xiem Xa Vinh said: "The Cambodian Organization secretly planned surprise attacks against Vietnam. In their attack against Xa Mat, Tay Ninh Province, Cambodian troops had burned whole villages and raped women.

"My unit was ordered to encircle the Vietnamese border Post 27 in Xa Mat while other units such as those of Sector 20 and the regional forces would move in to destroy Vietnamese villages. When Vietnamese troops hit back hard, I was wounded and captured along with an AK carbine and four grenades.

Nhun Xa Ranh is 27. He is from Don So hamlet, Don So village, Nien Chay Tha May district, Svay Rieng Province (Sector 23). He said: "My present residence is in Tro Ren Tha Ao hamlet, Pon Tuc village, Sam Son district, Svay Rieng Province. My rank is leader of Platoon 2, Company 105, artillery battalion of Sector 23.

"On July 9, 1977, So Xenh, chief of staff of Sector 23, assigned me to reconnoitre in Vietnamese territory in preparation for the first wave of attacks on Vietnam scheduled to last from October to December 1977, and, first of all, for attacks on a number of outposts manned by the Vietnamese army with a view to probing the latter's strength. I was captured by Vietnamese troops on July 9, 1977 while I was on Vietnamese territory in Tay Ninh Province.

"Before I went into Vietnamese territory, the Cambodian Organisation assigned me the four following tasks:

- 1. To inquire about the strength of the Vietnamese forces stationed along the border,
- 2. To reconnoitre the positions of the Vietnamese army in Cho Truong area along the border,
- 3. To reconnoitre the artillery bases on Vietnamese territory,
- 4. To inquire about the situation and living conditions of the Vietnamese population.

"Preparations had been made in terms of force and plans for attacks on Vietnam along the whole border line, along with planning attacks across the Vietnamese border.

"Though I was forced to carry out their instructions, I knew that Vietnam is not an enemy of and aggressor against Cambodia. Vietnam has never interfered in the internal affairs of Cambodia. I ardently wish that the Cambodian people could live in full liberty under the leadership of a Cambodian revolutionary organisation that has a clear-sighted and judicious line and entertains close solidarity with Vietnam."

There is also a notebook of Chhim Phim alias Chhim Thi, 24, platoon leader of the 2d Division of the Cambodian armed forces. The notes were taken at a briefing by his superiors on Angkor Boray Mountain on July 31, 1977. In one place it is written: "By April 30 we had taken a high toll of them, inflicting heavy casualties on them--more than 4,000 of their people were killed and 90 percent of their houses were burnt down."

FURTHER RADIO COMMENTARY REFUTING 'INDOCHINA FEDERATION' CHARGE

OW251155Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "The So-Called Indochinese Federation, a Distortion of the Present Phnom Penh Rulers"]

[Text] Over the past 2 and a half years, concurrently with a number of bloody armed attacks deep inside the SRV's territory, Cambodian authorities have been carrying on a propaganda campaign of distortion and gross slander against the correct and good will stand of the SRV. Particularly, in the most recent days, the radio Voice of Democratic Cambodia daily accused Vietnam of what they call "their intention to force Cambodia to join an Indochinese federation. Then, on the grounds of this distortion, they refused any meeting with Vietnam to settle peacefully the border issue between the two countries as has been urged by Vietnam in the interests of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia.

Where has the so-called Indochinese federation come from and what are the facts? Everyone knows that in the last half of the 19th century, the French colonialists invaded Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in an attempt to turn these three countries into a colony under the designation "French Indochina."

Refusing to submit to the yoke of the French colonialists, the peoples of the three countries waged a protracted struggle full of hardship and sacrifices. No one can deny the fact that through their life-and-death struggles, the peoples of the three countries have forged a unity and together have won victories.

After getting rid of the French colonialist yoke and breaking up the so-called French Indochina, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia had to continue their struggle against the United States, who was plotting to turn the three countries in the Indochinese Peninsula into a neocolony of U.S. imperialism.

During the half century of their march to victory, generation after generation of Vietnamese and Cambodians took up arms to fight against the common enemy and together laid down their lives for the independence and freedom of each country. The present authorities in Cambodia should remember the early days of the Cambodian revolution when it had to undergo the most extreme trials and was indeed hung by thread. Who sheltered them when they did not have a roof over their heads and who shared with them their ration of vegetables and last grains of rice?

In a message sent to the VWP Central Committee on 3 October 1974, The Central Committee of the KCP acknowledged these facts and admitted that these successes "cannot be separated from the help given to us by the party and the people of Vietnam, our brothers and comrades in arms. The victory we have won is the victory of the militant solidarity and mutual assistance between the parties and peoples of our two countries."

So, what Cambodian authorities have called the Indochinese federation is in fact a distortion of the conception of French Indochina, and at present, Cambodian authorities are daring to distort history by accusing Vietnam of the frenzied ambition of an aggressive nation.

For our part, the SRV has always maintained an unchanged policy of faithfulness toward its two neighbors, Laos and Cambodia. This stand was clearly expounded in the First Congress of the VCP held at the end of 1976: To endeavor to preserve and develop the special relations between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, strengthen the militant solidarity, mutual trust, long-term cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields between our country and fraternal Laos and Cambodia in accordance with the principle of complete equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and respect for each other's legitimate interests so that the three countries which had been associated with one another in the struggle for national liberation will be forever associated with one another in the building and defense of their respective countries for the sake of each country's independence and prosperity.

In face of the tragic change in the relations between the two countries caused by the Phnom Penh administration, Vietnam still persists in maintaining a friendly attitude toward Cambodia and hopes to settle peacefully through negotiation the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue.

What does the Cambodian administration hope to gain by falsely accusing Vietnam of forcing it join the so-called Indochinese federation? It is merely an excuse for an adventurous policy and a justification for persistently refusing negotiation and continuing to use its armed forces against the SRV.

It is time for the Cambodian administration to put an end to its nibbling operations and its campaign of slander against Vietnam, and renounce its criminal attacks, and it is time to sit down at the negotiating table. This is the only correct way which the people of Vietnam and those of Cambodia also and all progressive people around the world are now demanding that the Phnom Penh administration should follow.

VNA NOTES MORE WORLD SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

OW251555Y Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 25--A Hungary-Yemen joint communique issued in Budapest on January 24 supported Vietnam's proposal for a negotiated solution to the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue on the basis of the December 31, 1977 statement of the Vietnamese Government.

The Association of Vietnam's Mexican Friends on January 22 released a statement calling on democratic, progressive forces in Mexico to back the proposal of Vietnam.

Over 20 representatives of the Sri Lanka-Vietnam Solidarity Association and the Peace Council of Sri Lanka called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Colombo on January 19 to express their concern at the border conflict provoked by the Cambodian authorities. Chandra, president of the Sri Lanka-Vietnam Solidarity Association, pointed out that Vietnam was not to blame for this conflict. He said he hoped that world public opinion and the Cambodian people would make the Cambodian authorities immediately respond to the just demand for Vietnam for a prompt settlement of the border question through negotiations.

The editorial of the Angolan paper JOURNAL DE ANGOLA on January 15 wrote: "The only good way is for representatives of the two countries to meet as soon as possible, as proposed by the Vietnamese side. We believe that people advocating peace and justice and opposed to colonialism and imperialism will be pleased with such a way."

TON DUC THANG, LE DUAN GREET CEAUSESCU ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

OW251511Y Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 25--Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Part of Vietnam Central Committee, have sent their warmest contratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Part of Romania and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on his 60th birthday.

The message, dated January 24, says: "The Communist Part of Vietnam and the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam highly appreciate your great contributions to serving the people and developing Romania into a prosperous country."

It wishes Nicolae Ceausescu good health to lead the Romanian people towards still greater victories in building a fully developed socialist society, thus contributing to the defence of peace in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

The message expresses the wish for "constant strengthening and development of the solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Communist Part of Vietnam and the Communist Party of Romania, between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Romania."

GOVERNMENT LEADERS GREET AUSTRALIAN COUNTERPARTS

OW251515Y Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 25--Pham Van Dong, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, today sent his best wishes to John Malcolm Fraser, prime minister of Australia, on Australian day (January 26).

The message of greetings said: "May the Australian people live in happiness and prosperity! May the relations and cooperation between our two countries consolidate and develop!"

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh also sent congratulations to his Australian counterpart, Andrew Sharp Peacock.

TON DUC THANG, PHAM VAN DONG GREET INDIA'S NATIONAL DAY

OW251503Y Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 25--President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today sent their warm greetings to President Neela Sanjeeva Reddy and Prime Minister Morarji Desai of the Republic of India on the latter's 28th National day (Jan 26).



The message of greetings says: "We are very elated at the great achievements in many fields recorded by the Indian people over the past 28 years with their industrious and creative labour to build the country. The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are happy to note that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are developing satisfactorily. Vietnam and India, both members of the non-aligned movement, have always sympathized with, and supported and assisted each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism old and new, as well as in national construction, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

"We sincerely thank the Indian Government and people for their valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their current national rehabilitation and construction. We wish the great Indian people many and still greater achievements in building a prosperous country and a happy life. May the friendship and all round cooperation between Vietnam and India be constantly consolidated and developed!"

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh has sent a message of greetings to Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bahari Vajpayee.

#### NHAN DAN PRAISES INDIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE LIBERATION

OW260833Y Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 26--The birth of the Republic of India in 1950 was the brilliant success of the Indian national liberation struggle, and an important turning point in the history of this second biggest nation in the world, says NHAN DAN today.

NHAN DAN reviews the main achievements recorded by the Indian people ever since, and writes: "The Indian people can rightly take pride in their achievements in the years of hard work to build their country. India, where famine was rampant, is now among the biggest rice producers. She also has the largest cattle herd, and is leading the world in tea production. What is most striking is here success in a 'green revolution' which has resulted in a swift increase in food output.... India's industry is fairly well developed....

There are not only Indian-made earth satellites, but also growing numbers of Indian-built jet aircraft, big sea-going ships, tractors, automobiles and television sets. Indian goods are seen more and more in world markets."

NHAN DAN continues: "At the same time, with her efforts for an independent economy, India is following a foreign policy of non-alignment. She entertains relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and supports the liberation struggles of other nations. As a result, she enjoys an important position in the non-aligned movement and in the world in general."

On India's relations with Vietnam, the paper says: "Both having had to fight for many years against imperialism and colonialism, the peoples of Vietnam and India are closely bound by ties of solidarity and mutual support. The Indian people consistently sided with Vietnam in its war against the French colonialists as well as in its resistance to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. President Ho Chi Minh was given a very warm welcome by the Government and people of India during his official visit in 1958. The two countries exchanged general consuls as early as in 1955, and promoted their diplomatic relations to embassy level in early 1972. Relations have further been developed since the complete liberation of Vietnam.

"To strengthen the multi-form relations between Vietnam and India will not only serve the interests of each country, but also contribute considerably to the consolidation of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in Asia and the world," NHAN DAN pointed out.

It says in conclusion: "The Vietnamese people sincerely thank the Government and people of India for their precious support and assistance to our fight for independence and freedom, and to our national reconstruction. We wish our Indian friends many more and still bigger successes in building a prosperous India."

#### PARTY NATIONALITIES COMMISSION HOLDS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OW260357Y Hanoi VNA in English 0233 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 26--The multi-national Vietnamese people are now more closely united than ever in the nation's history. This was reported at the first national conference on nationalities work held recently in Nha Trang city, Phu Khanh Province, by the Nationalities Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

The conference discussed the party's policy on nationalities and the orientation and tasks of the commission in the coming period. Many cadres engaged in nationalities work, party and administrative leaders at different levels from 35 provinces and cities, and many ethnologists attended the conference.

Vu Lap, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the Nationalities Commission, reported on the general conditions of ethnic minorities areas and on nationalities work in 1977. He said that since the fourth party congress, the labour movement for increased production had been pushed forward in many ethnic minorities areas, especially the movement for building irrigation works and expanding cultivated areas, the movement of people from the plains to go to build new economic zones, and the nomadic mountain people's campaign to settle down in lower lands.

In the north, he said, 750,000 out of the 800,000 people who had formerly led a nomadic life had gradually settled down and step by step stabilized production and their life. In the south, 260,000 out of 800,000 former nomadic people had settled down to a sedentary life, Vu Lap said.

Ethnic minorities in the central highlands have stepped up land reclamation irrigation work, rebuilt the fields and expanded the tilled areas. They have received hundreds of thousands of people from the plains who came to build the economy and develop culture in mountain areas.

Cultural and educational work has developed step by step, illiteracy has been wiped out in many mountain areas. Vu Lap said ethnic minorities considered the standard Vietnamese language (spoken and written) as the common language for the whole country. Political security and social order have been maintained in ethnic minorities areas.

Vu Lap remarked: "Never in our history has the solidarity among the nationalities in the multi-national family of Vietnam been so good as it is now. This is the most brilliant achievement of our party on the policy on nationalities, and this is a firm guarantee for the building of a prosperous and happy socialist Vietnam."

Addressing the conference, Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee, explained the basic standpoint on the nationalities policy worked out by the fourth party congress. He said: "In our country, from Cao Lang to Minh Hai, all nationalities are people of one country and members of the same family. Our history shows that all fraternal nationalities living in our territory, who were closely united in the struggle against the invaders and imperialist aggressors, are now even more closely united in the building and defence of the socialist homeland--Vietnam."

Xuan Thuy recalled that both the majority and minority nationalities living in Vietnamese territory were formerly dominated by the imperialists and feudalists. Now that the latter have been wiped out, all nationalities are equal." [quotation mark as received] He said: "The whole country is advancing to socialism, and the exploitation of man by man is being eliminated. This is the basic equality which enables every Vietnamese to advance to socialism. All nationalities in the multi-national family of Vietnam must unite, help one another to quickly develop the economy and culture so as to advance to socialism."

#### 7TH MILITARY REGION LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN ON ARMY DISCIPLINE

OW252230Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Test] Recently, the 7th Military Region held a conference to discuss measures to satisfactorily carry out the campaign to enhance the observance of discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system within the army.

Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Central Military Party Committee and director of the General Political Department, addressed the conference which was attended by numerous representatives of army units. Also attending the conference were Lt Gen Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the VPA General Staff; Lt Gen Tran Qui Hai, inspector general of the army; and Lt Gen (Danh Cat), deputy director of the General Political Department, who contributed many interesting ideas to the conference.

The conference happily noted that in 1977, the armed forces of the 7th Military Region and those on assignment in the region made further efforts and scored good progress in troop management and the observance of discipline compared with the previous year. Besides citing the good progress, the 7th Military Region party committee and command sternly criticized the military region's remaining shortcomings. The representatives voiced their determination to satisfactorily carry out the campaign this time and, in the immediate future, to concentrate on meeting the following five requirements during the first quarter:

1. Correctly implement the army's orders, rules and regulations and the state laws;
2. Correctly implement the systems of troop management and management of material-technological bases and, in the coming dry season and during the tet holiday, avoid causing fires and explosions through carelessness or causing social disorder--which enables dishonest traders to take advantage of the situation to disrupt the marketplace and deceive the people and the troops at illegally-held flea markets;
3. Properly maintain military discipline and a civilized lifestyle in and outside of the barracks;

4. End all unauthorized discharging of firearms during the tet holiday and severely punish violators, regardless of their positions and the units they belong to; and
5. Organize and develop the effectiveness of military or paramilitary control teams for every locality. The 7th Military Region has formed a special committee in charge of motivating Ho Chi Minh City's armed forces to insure the best results for this movement. In every locality and province of the military region, army agencies and responsible cadres have been assigned to survey the situation and promptly report it to the higher echelons and to satisfactorily implement this movement.

#### BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--Hanoi, Jan 21--A delegation representing the Amsterdam University, the Delft Technological University, the Wageningen Agricultural University, and the Netherlands University's Foundation for International Cooperation visited Vietnam January 9-18. The delegation was led by Dr G.J.P. Cammelbeeck, president of the Administrative Council of the Amsterdam Universities and Dutch-built laboratories. The delegation worked with a committee under the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education with Dutch universities. The two sides signed a protocol on university cooperation and a 3-year cooperation plan (1978-1980). The delegation was cordially received by Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of higher and vocational education. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW]

STATE-PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY--Hanoi, Jan 21--A joint state-private company has been founded to take charge of projects, mostly road and railway projects, from Danang on the central coast to Hau Giang Province in the Mekong River delta. It was originally a private company called Vietnam Metal Construction Company (Vinameco). After liberation, Vinameco joined in the restoration and building of many bridges on the Danang-Phu My section of the trans-Vietnam railway. In 1977 the company restored 91 bridges and a tunnel. It also built an irrigation dam in Nha Trang and many other projects. The company's gross output value in 1977 exceeded 16 million dong. This year the company will improve 22 railway bridges and 14 other bridges and will build a dam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW]

MARITIME TRANSPORT CORPORATION ACTIVITIES--The Vietnam Maritime Transport Corporation fulfilled the 1977 state plan 4 days ahead of schedule. Operations by its vessels on long routes to Japan, Singapore and the Middle East have been smoothly carried out. More vessels will be put into operation and new routes to northern Europe will be opened by the corporation in 1978. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK]

1977 SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL TAX--In 1977 the volume of paddy turned over to the state as agricultural tax by peasants in 15 southern provinces and cities was 14,000 tons over that in 1976. However, in some localities, the payment of agricultural tax was still low, the investigations on the rice area and output and the implementation of tax exemption policy were unsatisfactorily and the delivery of paddy to state granaries was delayed. The financial sector, together with the southern provinces, has set forth many measures aimed at overcoming all these shortcomings and encouraging the peasants to implement the agricultural tax policy. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Jan 78 BK]



## AUTHORITIES MEET TO DISCUSS SECURITY SITUATION

Panggabean: 'Under Control'

BK251440Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Defense and Security Minister and Armed Forces Commander General Panggabean has said that despite certain disturbances and threats against the fatherland, the overall situation, particularly in the security sector, is under control. He made this remark in Jakarta at today's staff meeting of the Defense and Security Department.

General Panggabean said that in view of the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly general session, the political situation is expected to heat up and could pose a threat to national stability and the continuity of development. The general gave a detailed review of activities since November by a handful of students at a state university who raised the problem of whether or not to start a revolution. He said that this was clearly a subversive act. Therefore the government took firm steps, detaining those suspected of carrying out subversive activities, freezing the activities of student councils and temporarily prohibiting publication and distribution of a number of newspaper.

The main purpose of these steps was to maintain a sound national situation so as to enable state agencies to perform their tasks effectively. These steps are also designed to insure the safe, orderly and smooth convocation of the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly general session so that its decisions can be effectively implemented.

In view of the forthcoming assembly general session, the armed forces commander warned all members of the armed forces to remain alert and vigilant in maintaining national preparedness and unity and not to be easily instigated or provoked by political activities.

General Panggabean particularly directed the Security and Order Restoration Command to continue to step up operations against remnants of the 30 September movement PKI, of the Dural Islam-Indonesian Islamic Army and of other extreme groups and external threats.

The day-long conference reviewed and assessed the implementation of the basic tasks of the Defense and Security Department and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia. It also made preparations for the forthcoming 1978 conference of the armed forces leadership.

The chiefs of staff of the three armed services, the state police chief, the chief of staff of the Security and Order Restoration Command and the chiefs of staff of the Defense and Security Department attended the meeting.

Sudomo: 153 Students Involved

BK260930Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Recorded remarks by Chief of Staff of the Security and Order Restoration Command Admiral Sudomo--place and date not given]

[Text] I wish to point out once again the presence of extremists who instigate, provoke and even exploit certain students to attain their objective.



The step taken by the government, that is, by Kopkamtib [Security and Order Restoration Command] is aimed at safeguarding all students, because there is a strong indication that the activities launched by the extremists and students may lead to events similar to the Malari affair. Should such an incident take place, it will undoubtedly take innocent victims from the ranks of students as well as from the public at large.

It is for this reason that I ask you to increase your vigilance; in particular, I ask you not to fall prey to rumors deliberately aimed at twisting the objective of the actions taken by government and Kopkamtib. I am asking all students in particular to concentrate on their studies, follow the instructions of the rectors and avoid getting involved in dangerous undertakings instigated by extremists outside the campus who are seeking to ruin us all.

Let me now say something about the activities of the small group of extremists I mentioned earlier. In this case, and according to a list we have compiled, the number of extremists among university students who have gotten involved or been exploited by this movement is 153. Thus we are directing our action only against these 153 persons in Indonesia. So far we have arrested 143 persons, some of whom have surrendered voluntarily. So 10 persons are still at large.

We have also arrested extremists outside the campus; they are not university students, and they total 15 persons. They are presumed to be connected with this movement.

#### AFP Details Sudomo Remarks

BK260626Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 26 (AFP)--Chief of the national security agency (Kopkamtib) Admiral Sudomo announced here today that 158 persons, 143 of them university students, were arrested during the past 5 days for involvement in a plot to launch massive anti-government rioting on Jan 21. Sudomo said 10 students were still being sought because "their names are on our list". The 15 non-campus persons arrested did not include any member of the military, Admiral Sudomo said.

Speaking to newsmen after attending the swearing-in ceremony of Lt Gen Widodo as the new army chief of staff, Admiral Sudomo said the arrested students and the 10 who were still at large would be dismissed from the university. He said the students were actually "being manipulated, just like in the disastrous mid-January rioting of 1974". Sudomo declined to say who or what group were manipulating the students.

Investigations into the plot and interrogation of arrested persons are now under way and the country was asked by Admiral Sudomo to be patient in awaiting a legal settlement of this matter. Those students who were found not guilty will eventually be released but those who are involved "in the movement" would be put on trial, Admiral Sudomo said. The chief of the powerful national security agency at the same time denied a foreign radio report that at least three generals had been arrested in connection with the plot. "As you can see, General Surono, (deputy armed forces commander) and General Alamsyah (deputy chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council) are there", Sudomo said, pointing to the two generals who were present at the palace ceremony. The third military man, Lt Gen Ali Sadikin, former governor of Jakarta, also said by the report to have been arrested, is free, Admiral Sudomo said.

The Kopkamtib chief said the repressive action launched by the government was actually meant "to save the students in general, because there were strong indications that extremist elements, including those among the students, were agitating towards the creation of a second Malari".

"Malari" is the Indonesian acronym for the mid-January rioting of 1974, sparked by massive student demonstrations against the government's economic policies. Nine people were killed at that time when hundreds of thousands of people went on a 2-day rampage in the cities major shopping centres. Eleven daily newspapers and magazines were permanently banned on charges of inciting the people by their extensive coverage of the mounting student agitation before the actual rioting.

"If such incidents were to happen again, innocent people could be killed, whether they are students or ordinary people", Admiral Sudomo said. Another result of the Malari was the sacking of General Sumitro, then supreme commander of the Kopkamtib and his job was taken over by President Suharto himself. Admiral Sudomo was installed as "chief of staff" of the security agency.

Indonesian university students were advised by Admiral Sudomo to concentrate their attention to their studies and to stay away from "dangerous lurings by extremist elements from outside the campus." He said the unnamed elements would only "bring us to ruination."

Sudomo disclosed that high school students were to have been marshalled by the plotters to take part in the abortive Jan. 21 riotings.

Sudomo indicated that the seven major Jakarta daily newspapers banned since last Saturday would be allowed to reappear after the responsible editors "realize their mistakes and ask to be forgiven." A meeting between the newspaper editors and Admiral Sudomo was scheduled for Friday during which this and other matters would be discussed. Information Minister Lieut. Gen. Sudharmono, talked about the banning of the capital's main dailies, said: "Nobody gains anything out of this. I myself hope that the ban would not be too long. This incident should be taken as a good lesson."

Admiral Sudomo himself said the situation in Indonesia has improved considerably, since the government had taken the repressive measures. Asked whether the riot plotters have foreign connections, Sudomo said: "We do not know yet."

#### Murtopo, Isnaeni Uphold Pancasila

BK251449Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The deputy chief of the State Intelligence Coordination Agency, Lt Gen Ali Murtopo, has said that Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution are being threatened and that there are people who claim to be loyal to Pancasila but who, in reality, are against the implementation and preservation of Pancasila. General Murtopo made these remarks at a reception to mark the fifth founding anniversary of the Indonesian Democracy Party in Solo, Central Java.

General Murtopo pointed out that we must realize that democracy should be developed and maintained, because democracy is the foundation of our national struggle to develop our national policies. However we should not forget that Indonesian democracy is Pancasila democracy--democracy of a struggling nation and democracy which guarantees the wishes of the Indonesian people. Therefore this democracy, marked with Indonesian national characteristics, must not be changed or manipulated according to the wishes of certain groups. The general said that lately there have been many issues which look as though they are right but which in reality are wrong. There have also been questions directed at the national leadership, because it dared to lay the foundation for the implementation and maintenance of Pancasila. In this connection General Murtopo stressed that there will be no compromise with those who are against Pancasila, for Pancasila must be upheld.

On the switchover from the older to the younger generation in the 1980's, General Murtopo said that in order to avoid weaknesses, a firm line must be drawn. Therefore the government is now responsible for creating this foundation involving Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the independence proclamation and national development. Since a change of generation is a time-consuming process fraught with weaknesses, it should be executed seriously. We must convince ourselves that what we are striving for now will benefit the Indonesian people in the future. In this connection the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly general session must succeed and benefit the Indonesian people in the future, General Murtopo concluded.

In his address the chairman of the Central Executive Board of the Indonesian Democracy Party, Mohammad Isnaeni, said that his party is determined to help insure the success of the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly general session and that it will work shoulder to shoulder with other social political forces to attain this objective. He also said that his party supports the reelection of both President Suharto and Vice President Sultan Hamengku Buwono.

Isnaeni said that in face of the latest developments, the Indonesian Democracy Party fully supports the armed forces' statement of 15 December 1977.

#### Papers Praise Security Measures

BK251559Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 23 Jan 78 BK

[From the press review: Jakarta papers on temporary press prohibitions]

[Text] Three Jakarta newspapers have commented on the latest two decisions of the Security and Order Restoration Command, namely, the decision which temporarily prohibits the printing, publication and circulation of the central and regional editions of six newspapers, and the 21 January decision to halt the activities of all university and other institutes of higher learning student councils.

Commenting on these problems, SUARA KARYA says that the responsibility of preserving democratic laws lies in our own hands. This requires us to be able to see to what extent our social and political structure is able to accommodate the implementation of our democratic rights without harming other aspects of our national life.

One also doubts whether those who claim to be acting on behalf of democracy have not themselves violated democracy by forcibly imposing their will with threats and intimidation.

The Security and Order Restoration Command, as the agency responsible for keeping law and order and as the catalyst for the growth of democracy, has a duty which those people must take into consideration. As it has stressed in its decisions, the Security and Order Restoration Command is of the view that reportage by the six banned newspapers was instigatory in nature and posed a threat to security and order.

POS KOTA expresses the hope that the temporary ban on the publication, circulation and printing of the six newspapers will be lifted soon.

BERITA YUDHA comments that the government has taken these firm steps because in order to impose their political objectives on others, a handful of students and politicians have carried out activities contravening the constitution, the law, political norms and good manners. The government had no alternative but to take these steps and the Indonesian people will definitely support the government's actions because they know that they are in both their own and the national interest.

## Press Ignores Intellectuals' Statement

BK260659Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Jan 26 (AFP)--None of the Jakarta newspapers today published the statement issued yesterday by 14 prominent Indonesian intellectuals and artists calling on the Suharto government to stop persecutions against students and to release those under detention. The statement also called on the government to revoke the ban on seven major dailies imposed during the weekend.

The Jakarta press, depleted by the ban on the seven major dailies, did not carry any report on the press conference given yesterday by lawyer Adnan Buyung Nasution after delivering the statement to chief of the national security agency (Kopkamtib), Admiral Sudomo and parliament speaker, Adam Malik.

Mr Nasution told the press conference that he had been informed of anonymous telephone calls to newspapers offices advising them not to publish a line about his press conference.

The statement was the first public reaction strongly opposing the latest actions taken by the government against students and the press. It said that the government moves were "undemocratic".

## DORONJSKI, YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS MEET INDONESIA COUNTERPARTS

## Doronjski-Mochtar Talks

BK251530Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Yugoslavia has asked Indonesia to help insure the success of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference which will be held in Belgrade in the middle of this year because Indonesia is one of the founders of the nonaligned movement. Yugoslavia has also urged Indonesia to play a more active political role to face the radical group within the nonaligned movement. This was stated by acting Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja following his meeting with Yugoslav Vice President Stevan Doronjski at Wisma Negara in Jakarta.

Yugoslavia made this request because it is of the view that lately Indonesia has given more attention to the economic rather than political sector. But Yugoslavia recognized the leadership of Indonesia which is the elected spokesman of the group of developing countries in the north-south dialog.

Minister Mochtar said that the visit of the Yugoslav vice president is an indication of the importance of the role of nonalignment in international politics.

## Foreign Ministry Talks

LD251308Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta--Senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and Yugoslavia carried out an exchange of views and information in Jakarta on the preparations for the conference of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries which will be held in Belgrade at the end of July. Mirko Ostojic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Dragoslav Pejic and Ilija Acimovic, heads of departments in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, held detailed talks on this with Darusman, director general of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his associates.



The two sides discussed in particular the problems of economic relations in the world which will be examined at the ministerial conference, the draft of the main documents of this nonaligned meeting and the preparations for the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. They also discussed promotion of methods of work and contacts between the nonaligned countries and the need more swiftly to implement the earlier decisions, especially those relative to the institutions and the system of mutual cooperation among the nonaligned countries, such as the solidarity fund, the system for research and analysis, the center for the administration of enterprises which are public property, the beginning of the work of the council of the association of producers of raw materials and so forth.

The officials of the two Ministries of Foreign Affairs also discussed the problem of nuclear energy and the need for nonaligned countries to develop political activity along the line of the UN resolution on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It was agreed that contacts and the consultations between the Foreign Affairs Ministries of Indonesia and Yugoslavia be continued until the Belgrade conference.

#### Economic Talks

LD251316Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpts] Jakarta--Bilateral cooperation in the economic and other fields, and also the further development of this cooperation, were the basic theme of the talks held in Jakarta by Federal Executive Council member Dr Dusan Gligorijevic and Dr Widjojo Nitisastro, minister of state for economy, finance and industry of Indonesia. Dr Gligorijevic is a member of the party of SFRY Presidency Vice President Stevan Doronjski who is paying an official visit to Indonesia.

Ministers Gligorijevic and Nitisastro and their associates noted that economic cooperation between the two countries was well-developed and constantly increasing but that many untapped opportunities still existed. This is why both sides expressed the wish to expand and diversify this cooperation. The two sides examined the need to increase and balance commodity exchange and they agreed on mutual visits by businessmen of the two countries. In this context they discussed the need for direct trade between Yugoslav and Indonesian enterprises.

The two sides also briefed each other on topical economic developments in Indonesia and Yugoslavia and also exchanged views on cooperation between the representatives of the two countries in various international forums.

#### Arrival in Bali Reported

BK251532Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] This afternoon Yugoslav Vice President Doronjski and his party arrived in Bali for a 2-day visit. The state guest, who was accompanied by acting Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, was welcomed on arrival at Ngurah Rai Airport by Governor Sukarmen, the commander of the Udaya 16th Region Military Command and members of the Bali Regional Executive Council.

The state guest and his party this evening visited the Bali arts promotion center in Denpasar and watched a "kecak" dance.

Tomorrow Vice President Doronjski will be entertained at a "barong" dance in Gianyar and visit a handicraft center in [words indistinct]. The state guest will return to Jakarta in the afternoon.



## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA--Indonesian Army Chief of Staff Gen Makmun Murod will relinquish his job as army chief later this month to become Indonesian ambassador to Malaysia. [Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT 18 Jan 78 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA--Jakarta, Jan 23--The Government of Tanzania has given its approval to the nomination of Mohamad Sabir as Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Tanzania. Mohamad Sabir will succeed Vice Admiral Abdul Kadir who has terminated his term as Indonesian ambassador to the republic. The new ambassador was previously director for American affairs of the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0702 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY--The Indonesian ambassador designate to Hungary, Imrad Idris, has left Indonesia for his new post in Budapest. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK]

ENVOYS DEPART FOR POSTS--Jakarta, Jan 20--The new Indonesian ambassador to the United States, retired Lieutenant General D. Ashari, left here Friday [20 January] for Washington. He succeeds Air Marshal Rusmin Nurjadin, who has completed his term of service in the U.S. capital. Ashari has served as a military attache in Washington and ambassador to Japan. The new Indonesian ambassador to Afghanistan, Gunadirdja Abdurachman, also left Friday for his post in Kabul. The former director of the Foreign Information Service of the Foreign Ministry is replacing Mohammad Habir. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0808 GMT 20 Jan 78 BK]

JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR--The Indonesian Government has approved the appointment of Riyad Sabri as Jordan's ambassador to Indonesia with residence in New Delhi. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK]

NEPALESE, BELGIAN AMBASSADORS--Jakarta, Jan 21--President Suharto at Merdeka Palace on Saturday morning received the letters of credence of the Nepalese and Belgian ambassadors, T. Shardul, S. Rana and Marcel M. Van Roey. Ambassador Rana replaces Bharat Rajbhandary, while Ambassador Van Roey succeeded Josef L. Lebaco. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0701 GMT 23 Jan 78 BK]

FRENCH LOAN--The Indonesian and French Governments concluded a new agreement on 19 January covering a 175 million franc loan to Indonesia for the implementation of development programs in the fields of power generation, transmission and distribution, control of air traffic and water treatment. On the same occasion a new food aid agreement was signed, under which France will give Indonesia 8,000 metric tons of wheat. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK]

DANISH LOAN--Indonesia and Denmark have concluded a draft agreement involving a \$7 million Danish loan to Indonesia. Two other Danish loans received by Indonesia in fiscal 1969-70 and 1972-73 amounted to \$4.4 million and \$4.3 million respectively. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Jan 78 BK]

BOOK BANNED--Attorney General Ali Said has prohibited the circulation in Indonesia of a book entitled "Wawancara Imaginer Dengan Bung Karno" [An Imaginary Interview with Bung Karno]. A letter of decision, which is effective from 21 January, said the prohibition was based on the fact that the contents of the interview could disturb peace and public order. The book was compiled by Christianto Wibisono, published by [name indistinct] foundation, Jakarta, and printed by the Tunjung Mas printing company. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Jan 78 BK]

## MARCOS LIFTS POLITICAL DETAINEE VOTING BAN

OW252148Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today ordered that persons who have been detained for subversion and other crimes against national security and public order but who have not been convicted of any of these crimes should be allowed to vote and be voted upon. The president issued PD [presidential decree] Number 1290 which repealed an earlier decree providing that persons who have been detained shall be disqualified from exercising the right to suffrage. The president said that the move to return to normalcy requires that political rights, including the right to vote, should be enjoyed by every citizen who has not been convicted of any crime.

Interviewed by DPI [Department of Public Information] radio-TV news, Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza said that the provisions under repealed decree Number 1050 no longer exist. Therefore, persons who have been detained but not been convicted of crimes against the state can now run for the IBP--or the interim Batasang Pambansa [National Legislature]--after filing their certificates of candidacy with the commission on elections.

As regards to former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. Mendoza said he can run if he does not suffer from any other disqualifications as provided for in the election law. Aquino can then file a certificate of candidacy, Mendoza said. However, this does not mean that he has to be released.

## NEW OIL PURCHASE AGREEMENT WITH PRC UNDER DISCUSSION

OW252158Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Officials from the Philippines and China have started discussions on a new agreement concerning Philippine purchases of crude oil. The discussions are taking place in Manila between Philippine Energy Secretary Geronimo Velasco and (Lai Wen-lai), deputy managing director of China's National Chemical Export Import Corporation. The Philippines has been importing crude oil from China since 1973. A new sales contract is expected to be concluded within the next few days.

## MARINES STORM MOSLEM REBEL STRONGHOLD

OW260855Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0230 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, Jan 26 (AFP)--Philippine Marines stormed a mountain hideout of Moslem rebels and killed 42 guerrillas in heavy fighting Wednesday on Jolo Island, a rebel stronghold in southern Philippines, it was reported today. Published reports here said six Marines were wounded in the assault on Mount Mongit in Patikul town held by some 300 rebels armed with B-40 rockets, machineguns and assault rifles. But as in an earlier army attack launched Tuesday on another guerrilla hideout in the area, government troopers found no trace of the Moslem rebel leader Usman Sali, object of a massive military operation since October.

Military authorities said at least 30 rebels were killed in Tuesday's clashes which took place around Luba hills also in Patikul after army troopers overran three rebel camps and drove out some 600 rebels.

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